

Public give police and ambulances quiet strike day

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Police and voluntary services yesterday ensured that troops did not have to be called in to provide emergency cover in London during an unofficial strike by most of the city's 2,300 ambulances.

Police vans, St John's and the Red Cross ambulances dealt with 412 emergency calls, a reduction from the average 740 on a normal day, thanks to successful appeals to the public and doctors to think long and hard before dialling 999.

Shop stewards are to meet tomorrow to consider further all-out strike action after winning support yesterday from crews at 61 of London's 76 ambulance stations.

Troops with 50 army ambulances were stationed at three London barracks but by three evening police had not had to call on them.

Yesterday appeared an unusually quiet day for the ambulance service, the biggest in the world, covering a population of eight million. There were no reports of fatal road accidents.

Accident calls were reduced to 165 from a normal figure of about 245.

The main, though less dramatic, impact was on between 7,000 and 8,000 out-patients whom senior ambulance officers estimated to have missed hospital appointments because of the action.

Mr John Moss, chief operations officer of the London Ambulance Service, said: "I think the situation has been contained. This has been largely due to the media and appeals to the public to think before making an emergency call."

Mr Moss said that "for a matter of five minutes I held my breath" after a call to deal with an explosion at Fulham power station, in Townsmen Road. "In the event there were no people injured and it was a matter of firemen dousing things down."

The London convenors' nine-man committee had promised that they would allow normal working in the case of a disaster.

Mr Terence Pettifer, vice-chairman of the committee, said last night that senior shop stewards had been greatly encouraged by support for the stoppage, which he estimated at close to 90 per cent. It would be for the meeting of 76 shop stewards tomorrow to decide on any extension of the action.

Police also took over when ambulances in Tayside and Ayrshire staged the fourth 24-hour stoppage in Scotland within a week. In Dumfries, however, ambulances ignored the unofficial strike call.

Senior union leaders, who warned London ambulance men that yesterday's 24-hour all-out stoppage did not have official backing, are expected to hold exploratory talks at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service tomorrow after outright rejection of the Government's offer of 6 per cent for this year or 7.5 per cent over 15 months.

That is the day on which all 17,000 of the country's ambulance men have been called on to back an official 24-hour ban on all work except accidents, emergency calls and other emergency calls.

Mr Pettifer last night criticized union leaders for calling tomorrow's stoppage, which he said might provoke ambulance authorities into suspending ambulance men. The call could well lead to situation out of control of the unions and which would not be in the interests of the service.

Ambulance men in Birmingham, Swindon, Wiltshire, West Sussex and Cheshire have indicated they are unlikely to take part in tomorrow's stoppage, while by contrast those in Scotland and West Yorkshire have said they will defy union advice by not even handling emergency calls.

Stations at which ambulance men worked normally were East Ham, Chase Farm, Ponders End, Edmondston, Tottenham and Round Green in the north-east, Haswell, Greenford, Brentford and East Barnet in the north-west, and Chelsea, Westminster, Fulham and Twickenham in the south and west. Surrey ambulance men also declined to join the stoppage.

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Shirt-sleeved control officers and a doctor at London's ambulance control room yesterday.

Crisis controllers keep cool

By Richard Ford

The atmosphere at the nerve centre of the London ambulance service yesterday was cool, despite the strike action which left most of the capital without normal emergency cover.

There was no sign of anxiety or panic in the air-conditioned first-floor control room a few hundred yards from Waterloo station; nor was there a hint of anger among the control officers about their striking colleagues.

The 30 officers, immaculate in white shirts and dark uniforms, are veterans at dealing with crises. They have to take emergency decisions concerning life and death many times during a normal working day.

Yesterday was different, not only because of the action by the ambulance men, but also because of the steady stream of journalists waiting to see how the service was coping. Despite that, the loudest sound was the murmur of voices taking emergency telephone calls from every part of the capital.

The officers sat at three banks of switchboards below a huge map of London. As red lights flashed on the banks, indicating an emergency call, the officers answered, and then filled out a form and sent it to a controller.

His job was to alert an ambulance to go to the emergency. If there was not an ambulance in the area because of yesterday's action he passed the call on to Scotland Yard, to be dealt with by police, the Red Cross or St John Ambulance.

From time to time a control officer waved a pink slip in the air—an indicator to a duty doctor that he was needed for a second opinion on the urgency of the call.

In some cases callers had to be told there was a strike taking place. One wanted a plaster cast loosened and was told politely but firmly, that is could wait.

Dr Howard Baderman, aged 43, a consultant at the University College Hospital, walked shirt-sleeved round the room, his eyes alert for the pink cards showing that he was needed.

"We have had a series of elderly, bedridden patients, some of whom had fallen out of bed during the night, and they may in some cases have broken bones," he said.

"There have been two elderly patients who have rapidly deteriorated during the night, and a psychiatric patient who has been sitting in his group practitioner's since six this morning. The doctor has been doing everything to find alternative transport for him and we will see what we can do."

Across the capital, at Camden ambulance station, in Cressy Road, the largest in the country, the telephone was also busy in the office of Mr Terence Pettifer, vice-chairman of the London Ambulance Service convenors' committee.

Mr Pettifer, an ambulance man for 11 years, sat at his desk overlooking the inside of the station, surveying the rows of immobile ambulances.

He told one caller from another station, "Thank you for your support and tell the men they have been marvellous. Remember to tell them that it is they who have made all this possible."

Outside, a group of ambulance men were on picket duty. None was in any doubt about the justice of the cause, although, as Mr Harry Seal, who has been in the service since 1952, said, "there is a major disaster our boss know will be there. We couldn't just stand by. That is what the job is all about."

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Jailbreak: solicitors' detention criticized

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

The detention of three solicitors after eight prisoners shot their way out of Crumlin Road jail, Belfast, on Wednesday, was criticized by the Council of the Incorporated Law Society of Northern Ireland yesterday. The three men were released after 48 hours without charge.

A statement issued after a special council meeting said: "It is essential for the proper maintenance of the rule of law that there should be not only mutual confidence and respect between lawyers and police, but that lawyers should be able to represent all sections of the public without fear or favour."

"While the right and power of the police to investigate crime is fully accepted, it is a matter of the utmost concern and regret to the council that the police considered it necessary to invoke the powers invested in them."

The RUC said last night: "We only arrest whom we think necessary. We are entitled to do so."

Patrick Quinn, aged 29, from Belfast, south Armagh, refused to go to the Maze prison, yesterday, bringing the number of republicans on hunger strike to six.

He is serving 14 years for the attempted murder of members of the security forces.

Leaders of Ulster's peace movement met Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday, in a new attempt to break the RUC deadlock (The Press Association reports).

Miss Mairi Corrigan, one of the peace movement leaders, said before the meeting: "We are making a double appeal to the Government and to those involved in the hunger strike to find a way out."

The army defused a 600 lb bomb at Craigavon, Armagh, yesterday (The Press Association). The explosives were in beer kegs inside a van at a filling station.

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Claim that more curbs on unions would fail

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The task of Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, of reconciling the growing political conflict over trade union legislation was complicated yesterday by a joint management-union claim that more law would be counterproductive.

The Industrial Society, an independent body representing both sides of industry, told the minister: "Legislation will not help us solve the problems and may distract from them and, at worst, exacerbate them."

In general the management-union body, which claims "enormous practical experience over wide areas of British industry", argues that the Employment Act, 1980, represents "an important change in labour law and should be allowed time to operate before any new legislation is contemplated."

Changing the law so that trade union funds would be at risk for unlawful activities by officials or members would not result in more responsible behaviour by trade unions, the society argues.

"In any event it could be self-defeating action, taking a legislative decision to crack the 10 per cent out of official action while doing nothing to help, and perhaps exacerbating, the 90 per cent of unofficial action."

Responsible employers are unlikely to resort to the courts to obtain substantial damages from trade unions with whom they have long-term relationships.

The statement will fuel the controversy over the best way to curb the unions. It gives Mr Prior's argument that there should be no more legislation on the unions until the 1980 Act has been allowed an opportunity to "work itself through."

The minister is under pressure from Conservative backbenchers and some of his Cabinet colleagues to introduce a new Bill on union law in the next session of Parliament, and his department's efforts have been directed towards minimizing the area for such legislation.

At most, it is thought, there could be further curbing of the closed shop and "secondary action" by trade unionists in support of other workers on strike.

The Industrial Society believes that the Government's 1980 Act has got it "about right" on provisions for immunity for secondary industrial action in trade disputes. "We feel very strongly that it would be foolish to change a law that was itself a significant change and has been tested."

On picketing, the society calls: "The proposals of the Green Paper largely revolve round a greater role for the police. Since even the police do not appear to wish this, it is most undesirable."

"From the practical point of view, companies have stated that the major problem of involving the police in industrial matters is that once started a strike is very difficult to stop. Months after the dispute has been settled a court hearing can open up all the old wounds."

The society suggests that secret balloting will not necessarily result in fewer days being lost through official action and would not touch the more damaging area of days lost through unofficial action.

Legislation which is bound to be seen as provocative by trade unionists is not worth the cost of such an experiment, the society says.

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Fewer plan to take a holiday

By Frances Gibb

Fewer people can afford a holiday this year, but of those who can most will go abroad, according to a survey published yesterday by the English Tourist Board.

Unemployment and low incomes have made more people undecided about whether to take a break of four nights or more, the survey shows.

Of those questioned, 62 per cent said they would take a holiday, compared with 66 per cent last year; 29 per cent, the same as last year, said they would not take a holiday and 9 per cent, compared with 6 per cent last year, were undecided.

But the high pound has encouraged the trend for holidays abroad and of those planning a holiday the lowest proportion yet recorded will stay in Britain: 35 per cent compared with 42 per cent last year.

The trend of going abroad poses a threat to the British holiday market, the Tourist Board says. But that might be offset by the growing popularity of shorter holidays of fewer than four nights, and of week-end breaks.

Predictably, those who decided against a holiday this year or have not yet made up their minds are concentrated in the lower income groups. Going abroad is most popular among managerial and clerical groups.

It is also more common among younger and older age groups, presumably because of the constraints of family life in the middle group, the board says.

British Holiday Intentions Survey 1981 (English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0DU, £1 inc p and p).

Think Tank support for the cashless society

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The advantages of cashless payments by cheque or credit transfer are significant, especially if the payment is monthly. That is the conclusion of a discussion paper published yesterday by the Central Policy Review Staff (CPRS).

The conclusion was reached despite some of the disadvantages, such as justifiable concern by employees about future levels of bank charges, and social attitudes, such as a reluctance to let a spouse know the size of the pay packet.

Among advantages for employers switching from weekly cash payments to monthly payments by cheque or direct transfer is a likely average saving of £30 a year for every employee, the paper says.

The discussion paper has come in the wake of a campaign by the Committee of London Clearing Banks, whose members are the main high street banks, to warn companies and workers away from cash payment of wages. Cash payments are made to 78 per cent of manual workers, and 54 per cent of all workers are paid cash, compared with 73 per cent 10 years ago.

With support from the TUC and the confederation of British Industry (CBI), the banks' campaign has already produced a momentum towards fewer payments by cash and there have been about 1,000 inquiries from companies and organizations. Mr John Cox, chairman of the committee's working party on wage payments, said:

Mr Cox, in welcoming the discussion paper, said he did not expect an overnight change,

and that banks would not welcome an immediate change because of the likely effects on growth of cheque traffic, which is already mounting by about 9 per cent a year.

Further automation procedures could help to deal with increased cheque traffic, and so could the increasing number of

New safeguards on animal exports criticized

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Government plans to strengthen safeguards against cruelty to exported livestock have been dismissed as inadequate by the animal welfare movement. Two of the largest welfare groups have decided to continue their demands for a ban on livestock exports after seeing two proposed government orders that offer extra protection.

The two groups are the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, one of the largest animal charities in the world, and the Farm Animal Welfare Coordinating Executive, an umbrella organization of 12 welfare groups.

They are concerned about the lack of controls in a trade that has grown fast since Britain entered the EEC and is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to be worth £100m a year to farmers and dealers. Farm animals exported live from Britain last year included 370,000 cattle, 392,000 sheep and 298,000 pigs.

Commander Frank Milner, head of the special investigations section of the RSPCA, said yesterday: "The whole thing boils down to a lack of policing. We have found that some consignments are sent on to goodness knows where. There is nobody out there doing any checking except our people. We have found that some consignments are sent on to goodness knows where. There is nobody out there doing any checking except our people. We have found that some consignments are sent on to goodness knows where. There is nobody out there doing any checking except our people."

Last week RSPCA staff had followed a consignment of calves which were not given water for almost 30 hours. "You would not want to leave a calf on a farm for 30 hours without sustenance", Commander Milner said.

Grant axe closes theatres

By Martin Huckerby, Theatre Reporter

Cuts in Arts Council grants have led to disaster for two theatres: the Overground at Kingston upon Thames is closing on July 4 after losing its grant from the Arts Council of Great Britain; Theatre Gwynedd, at Bangor, is due to shut down on August 29 after a heavy cut in its Welsh Arts Council grant.

The Overground, a 120-seat theatre, was one of 41 companies that lost Arts Council grants in December. Mr Alan Bryce, the codirector, said yesterday that the grant was apparently withdrawn because the council wanted to switch spending away from London and because of a lack of local council support.

"The town is going to lose out in the end", he added.

At Bangor, Theatre Gwynedd has issued redundancy notices to seven full-time and 22 part-time staff, but it is still fighting to stay open.

The Welsh Arts Council substantially cut its grant to the theatre, and similarly reduced its support for Cwmni Theatr Cymri, the Welsh language company which uses Gwynedd as a base to tour Wales.

While Cwmni Theatr Cymri is not in immediate danger of closing, the company's financial position is precarious. The grant was cut by 50 per cent, and the company's income is down to £10,000 a year. The company's income is down to £10,000 a year. The company's income is down to £10,000 a year.

Appeal court clears chemist in prescription fraud case

A chemist given a 30-month jail sentence for alleged involvement with two doctors in a prescription fraud, was cleared by the Court of Appeal yesterday. The doctors, also given jail terms after pleading guilty to a plot to defraud Brent and Harrow Area Health Authority, had their sentences reduced and suspended, with the addition of fines.

The chemist, Sydney Solly Frankel, aged 40, of St Johns Wood, London, had his conspiracy conviction quashed and his sentence set aside.

Mr Frankel was jailed at the Central Criminal Court in April last year. He was allowed his appeal costs out of public funds.

Mr Barry Michaels, aged 46, of Brim Hill, East Finchley, and Dr Max Skobko, aged 27, of Orchard Avenue, Finchley, had their 18-month sentences cut to four months and suspended for a year, and were each fined £1,000. All three had been jailed pending appeal.

Lord Justice Eveleigh, sitting with Mr Justice Kilner-Brown and Mr Justice Balcombe, said the three had plotted to share the proceeds of bogus applications for payments by the authority for drugs prescribed by the doctors at their Willesden practice and dispensed at Mr Frankel's shop near by.

Mr Frankel totally denied any fraudulent additions to the prescription forms, the judge said, and the doctors denied having acted for personal gain.

The Court of Appeal had to intervene, he went on, because Judge Gwyn Morris had been guilty of several irregularities at Mr Frankel's trial. The most serious was his decision to inform the jury of the doctors' guilty pleas.

On the ground alone, Mr Frankel's conviction would have to be quashed.

Judge Morris had rejected the doctors' claim that they had not acted for gain. Lord Justice Eveleigh said: "They had pleaded guilty on the basis that they wanted to increase their stock of drugs for use in emergencies."

Scarman tribunal on Brixton disorders

Police operation preceded riots, inquiry told



Demonstrators against the Scarman inquiry outside Lambeth Town Hall yesterday.

An intensive police operation aimed at combating burglary and theft was carried out in Brixton, south London, the week before riots left a devastated and burning battle area on its first day yesterday.

At Lambeth Town Hall Mr Robin Auld, QC, leading counsel for the inquiry, outlined the events of April 10, 11, and 12 and said the hearing's terms of reference were to inquire into the events of that weekend and phase two with the police of Brixton and areas like it.

These represented by counsel at the inquiry, he said, were the Railton Road Youth and Community Centre, the Melting Pot Foundation, Brixton Neighbourhood Community Association, Brixton Domino Club, the Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police, community relations workers in Lambeth, and Concern.

Rioting went on for more than five hours on a line running from Brixton Road down Aldborough Lane and Atlantic Road to the street around Railton and Mayall Roads, he said.

"Streets became ablaze with the fires of buildings and overturned vehicles set alight by the crowds. Shops, pubs and private houses were set alight and looted."

"Many have been injured, including police, and some bystanders. Some people were seriously injured, but fortunately none was dead."

Mr Auld said the trouble started on Friday, April 10, when from 6.30 pm there was serious street violence in Atlantic Road, Railton Road and adjoining streets, when a crowd of about 100 youths, mainly black, attacked police and drove buses and other vehicles.

The crowd was gradually dispersed by thirty to forty officers. The next day violence broke out again at 5 pm, this time on a vast and devastating scale.

Trouble broke out again at 5 pm on Sunday and continued until midnight. Serious rioting involving about two hundred youths took place outside Lambeth Town Hall. This time the trouble spread over a much wider area.

"Well over 20 per cent and possibly 30 per cent of Lambeth's population was black, mainly of West Indian origin. The older generation were often content to put up with poor housing, but the children, reasonably expected more from society."

Unemployment among Brixton blacks was nearly three times higher than for whites.

By 1979 Brixton had more robberies than any other London area and by 1980 it was worse. In the first seven weeks of 1980 there was a 78 per cent increase in robberies over the previous year, compared with 12 per cent for all of London. Burglaries were up 75 per cent and there was a 115 per cent increase in snatch thefts compared with 1978.

Mr Auld said: "Complaints have been made about the youth

black youth who had thrown a missile at a police van, shattering the windscreen and injuring an officer. The next day Brixton was alive with tension and with rumours that the youth who was taken to hospital had died."

Saturday night's violence began in Atlantic Road when a mini-car driver was questioned by two policemen. A group arrived and a man, aged 24, called on the officers to leave the driver alone. Officers alleged that the man pushed one of them and he was arrested. A growing crowd swayed the van.

The violence erupted 35 minutes later. A police van was overturned with other vehicles. Police were facing groups both in front and at the rear. The officer in charge Chief Supt Boyling ordered his men to draw truncheons and charge the youths.

There was ample evidence to suggest the use of petrol bombs was spontaneous, Mr Auld said. Two public houses were set on fire, and by the time police control of Atlantic Road the mob was looting shops and premises in Railton Road. The hostility and aggression shown towards fire and ambulance services were without precedent.

Mr Stuart Lansley, a Lambeth councillor, appealed to the police to disperse but Commander Fairburn was not prepared to concede a no-go area.

In Railton Road Chief Supt Robinson's men met the fiercest attacks. "Just about everything was thrown at the officers, bricks, bottles, tyres, milk crates, scaffolding poles and similar missiles."

There was some evidence that many of the looters had not been involved in the riots. Among other offences that night were serious assaults, robbery, rape, damage to property and theft.

After five hours the riot subsided. Sunday morning was relatively quiet, but trouble flared again in the afternoon.

Thatcher 'welcomes jobs plan'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Chief Francis Nzeribe, the Nigerian millionaire businessman who intends to set up an industry in Brixton, yesterday foresees the Government investing in it.

Talks with ministers and civil servants had left him "confident that the Government will get the money we need from the Government."

He said that in reply to a letter of his, Mrs Margaret Thatcher had welcomed the rescue programme and had encouraged him to go on with it.

The Government's reaction was very positive, he said, and it wanted to look at more details.

Chief Nzeribe is putting up £1m for the project and announced at a press conference in Brixton yesterday that he had pledged to provide subscribers the total already available was £2.2m.

The subscribers include two white people who wanted to remain anonymous and a black businessman in the United States which had agreed to provide a £250,000.

Mr Levi Unam, one of several other Nigerian businessmen, said he had known Chief Nzeribe since childhood. Mr Unam, who has pledged £250,000, describes his business as "general trading"—importing, exporting and insurance.

Chief Nzeribe said he was returning donations sent by 800 people who had not realized that strictly a business venture was planned. Their response had been understandably emotional. The private company he had in mind could have only certain number of subscribers.

The Government was being invited to be one of the shareholders to whom profits would go. "I am not asking for a grant or donations, but asking them to invest."

The launching of the project, called the Rescue Industries Training Centre, would cost about £10m.

Chief Nzeribe, who is 43, started in business after graduating in engineering from Manchester University. He has built up his growth turnover to about £70m annually. As chairman of the Fanz organisation, he heads 17 companies with offices in Nigeria and 10 overseas companies with central offices in the West End of London. He is also a director of the United Kingdom, the Middle East and Africa.



Chief Nzeribe: film of own money.

Whitehall brief

Russia-watchers' role in defence

By Peter Hennessy

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, has spent the spring weekends on his West Country farm delivering lamb and brooding about what the Soviet Union will be up to in 1991. By all accounts he has often arrived at the ministry on a Monday quite worn out, because of the lamb, that is, not the Russians.

The contents of Mr Nott's defence review were circulated in a paper distributed to ministers yesterday by the Cabinet Office, ready for Thursday's meeting at 10 Downing Street, at which final details will be settled. His strategy has been to start with the threat, the Russian enemy might think he could get away with a bit of adventurism. Hence Mr Nott's repeated phrase that his defence review does not involve "apocalyptic choices."

On a personal level, his paper will have been bursting with information about the effort the Soviet Union has been investing in the 1980s on improved anti-submarine warfare systems, an air defence aircraft to match the performance of the American F-15 and F-16, countermeasures to thwart low-level attacks by Tornados and F-111s, space research and the procurement of a new generation of tanks, to mention but a few subjects.

Mr Nott's political analysts will have told him that by 1991 the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will have had a long time to consider the leadership in the leadership reshuffle that will follow the death of President Brezhnev.

The president's successors will have a battery of economic advisers to advise on the rate of growth of the Soviet Union's annual income declines from about 3.5 per cent to nearer 2 per cent by the mid 1990s. Its toughly eastern European satellites will need to purchase progressively more oil on the world market as Russia has less and less to export.

The picture presented to Mr Nott is a bit brighter than might be thought at first sight.

The Ministry of Defence has not accepted the "window of opportunity" argument fashionable in recent years, which contends that the Soviet Union will never enjoy a weapons superiority over Nato greater than that it will have achieved by 1984-85, and that its new leadership may be tempted to roll west while the going is good.

The gist of the advice to Mr Nott is that provided Nato forces and the British element in them do not decay to the point where the Russians can make trouble with relative impunity, the security of western Europe should remain intact in the coming decade.

WIFE CLEARED OF KILLING

A housewife who stabbed her husband to death was acquitted yesterday after Northampton Crown Court was told he had become a heavy drinker and more violent after being made redundant last year by the British Steel Corporation.

June McManus, aged 44, pleaded not guilty to the manslaughter of her husband, John McManus, aged 51, who was stabbed after a drinking bout on New Year's Day.

The court was told that Mr McManus attacked his wife in the kitchen of their home in Corby, Northamptonshire, and a kitchen knife was held against her throat.

The prosecution agreed with a defence submission that there was no case to answer.

Actress gets £750 damages

Miss Diane Hart, the actress, was awarded £750 damages in the High Court in London yesterday for noise nuisance arising from the construction of a £6m Islamic cultural and religious centre opposite her London home.

The award was against the Al-Farooq Foundation United Kingdom, the charitable trust financing the project at South Kensington, London, on the former National Theatre site. The foundation claimed it had taken all reasonable steps to keep noise and nuisance to a minimum.

Miss Hart, aged 54, of Thurlow Place, South Kensington, who conducted her five-day case without the aid of lawyers, was awarded costs.

Advertising ban on TV relaxed

By Kenneth Gosling

Advertising by undertakers and bookmakers, two categories not at present permitted on independent television, is to be allowed as part of teletext transmissions.

That is announced with the publication by the Independent Broadcasting Authority of its code for such transmissions on the Oracle service. The television companies are expected to introduce paid advertisements on Oracle later this summer, hitherto only experimental, unpaid advertising has appeared.

The reason for the relaxation is the nature of teletext. The viewer is free to select a given page, so advertising not allowed on television and not considered acceptable will be permitted.

The code specifies "undertakers or others associated with death or burial" and "betting (including pools)".

The same standards governing good taste and decency will still apply as already obtain in the main IBA code of advertising standards and practice, which has been published in revised edition. It incorporates minor changes announced last November, affecting children and advertising and the presentation of financial advertisements.

Other changes are amendments arising from new legislation affecting financial advertising, in particular the Banking Act, 1979.

There is no relaxation, however, in the ban on advertising by fortune-tellers, matrimonial agencies and private investigators.

DAMAGES FOR DAVID BEDFORD

David Bedford, the former 10,000 metres world record holder, received a public apology and damages in the High Court yesterday over a newspaper report suggesting that he had taken drugs. The report appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* on January 22 last year under the heading: "David Bedford banned from drug."

Mr Michael Bellof, QC, for Mr Bedford, told Mr Justice Conyn that he was a past chairman of the International Athletics Club, which had played a leading role in the campaign to stamp out drug abuse in athletics.

The *Daily Telegraph* report included the words, "Drug tests proved positive." That was entirely without foundation. Mr Bedford had neither taken drugs nor been subject to drug tests.

Counsel said the newspaper had relied on false information from an agency. When the facts were brought to their attention they published a correction, and now wished publicly to express regret for the libel. They had agreed to pay Mr Bedford appropriate damages as well as his legal costs.

Mr Michael Tugendhat, for *The Daily Telegraph*, said that although the error was not the newspaper's fault they welcomed the opportunity to express regret.

Mr Justice Conyn said the parties had behaved sensibly.

Wildfowl haunts protected

By John Young, Planning Reporter

Six more wetland areas in England and Scotland were designated by the Government yesterday as sites of international importance, bringing the total to 15 since Britain signed the Ramsar convention in 1976.

The sites are: Abberton reservoir, Essex; Rothermere Mere, Cheshire; Cairnmore Loch, Grampian; Clais Moss, Highland; Loch Lintrathie, Tayside; and Silver Flowe, Dumfries and Galloway.

The Cairnmore Lochs are the highest standing waters in Britain and are of an Arctic-Alpine character. In most winters there is a continuous ice cover from December to May.

The purpose of the convention, named after the town in Iran where it was drawn up, is to ensure international action to safeguard refuges for wildfowl on their annual migrations.

Earlier this year Mr John Paveley, Conservator of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, wrote to *The Times* criticising what he termed the marked reluctance of British governments to commit public funds to wetland conservation.

Instead they had provided subsidies for the drainage of important waterfowl sites.

Denial by Lady Dufferin

From Our Correspondent, Rochester

The dowager Lady Dufferin and Ava denied yesterday that she had deliberately misled an industrial tribunal. She said that she altered a ticket machine for visitors to the gardens at her home, the Owl House, at Lambhurst, Kent, on the night before the tribunal opened so that "the tribunal could see that the machine was correct."

She suspected that her butler, Mr David Chopping, was being dishonest and asked him and his wife to leave Mr Chopping, now unemployed, and his wife are claiming unfair dismissal.

Lady Dufferin said that the number on the machine should tally with the number on the tickets. "Mr Chopping was certainly fiddling the tickets, because the numbers did not tally," she said. "I suspected he was pocketing the money."

"He told me in April, 1980, that he could not give me any numbers of how many visitors there were because he had run out of tickets."

The tribunal, at Ashford, has heard that police investigated allegations that the Choppings had taken £1,700 from the garden accounts, used Lady Dufferin's car without permission and stolen crab apples. No charges were brought against them.

Lady Dufferin, speaking from the witness box for the fourth time in the five-day tribunal, said she told Mr and Mrs Chopping of her concern at the amount of money spent on the household.

The hearing is expected to end today.

Israeli police ordered to prevent election violence

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 15

The presence of Israeli police at election rallies is to be stepped up immediately to counter an upsurge of organized violence with just over two weeks to go until polling day.

There were two serious disturbances last night when leading members of the opposition Labour Party were shouted down by supporters of Mr Menachem Begin the Prime Minister.

During the worst incident in the Tel Aviv suburb of Petah Tikvah, 18 people were injured and 26 arrested after fighting broke out. About 200 supporters of the ruling Likud coalition repeatedly interrupted Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, with a chant of "Begin, Begin, King of Israel".

Before the police and Mr Peres's bodyguards were able to restore order, the windows of a Labour Party office were smashed, the cars of some of the estimated 15,000 Labour supporters were attacked, a bonfire was lit and opposition party members were pelted with rubbish.

At the same time in the town of Ashdod further down the Mediterranean coast, Mr Abba Eban, the Labour spokesman on foreign affairs, was suffering similar unruly and apparently organized interruptions by crowds of Government supporters.

He was eventually forced to ask the police to restore order. Commenting on the political violence, Mr Peres told a press

conference today that it had not surprised him as it had its model in meetings of the coalition Cabinet.

He accused Mr Begin of Khomeini-type tactics which were threatening to turn Israeli democracy into a regime of fear. Other Labour leaders expressed deep concern about the future of freedom of expression. Last night's incidents were the worst in a campaign which has grown steadily more acrimonious. Last weekend, two anti-Government campaigners organizing a petition in Tel Aviv were taken to hospital after being attacked and prominent Likud politicians today cited examples where their own meetings had been disrupted by left-wingers.

Joseph Burg, the Interior Minister, said election violence over the past week had been organized and he described the latest incidents as very grave.

In addition to ordering police reinforcements, he has asked all party leaders to urge restraint on their supporters and requested the Attorney General to arrange immediate trials for those arrested for disrupting campaign rallies.

Although both main parties have attempted to put the blame on the other, the most serious incidents appear to have been caused by right-wingers.

The amount of personal abuse traded has increased as the Likud first caught up and subsequently overtook Labour in the opinion polls.

One Labour advertisement shows an unflattering, first-hand picture of Mr Begin along with a quotation from Mr David Ben-Gurion, the country's first

Prime Minister, claiming that Mr Begin was a "grave threat to Israel's external and internal position".

The Likud, meanwhile, has concentrated on singling out the alleged personal defects of Mr Peres, to such an extent that the Labour leader yesterday accused his rivals of character assassination.

A recent full-page advertisement consisted of a quotation from Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the former Labour Prime Minister, who wrote in his autobiography: "I knew Peres, his character and his qualities, I did not believe one word he said. I was determined that if Peres should be elected Prime Minister, my foot would not cross the threshold of the Government."

Underneath was a photograph of Mr Peres and the caption "Look him straight in the eyes. Can you trust this man?"

The upturn in Mr Begin's fortunes were given another boost late this afternoon with the publication of the consumer price index for May which showed an increase of 3.3 per cent as compared with 10.7 per cent for the previous month, a statistic which has figured prominently in Labour campaigning.

Government officials pointed out that today's figure was the lowest monthly increase for some time and was also lower than any recent May figure.

This factor is certain to be emphasized by Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister, who has been indulging in a policy of tax-cutting which the Labour Opposition has labelled "blatant electioneering".



A daughter wiping away her mother's tears of emotion when 7,000 Nazi death camp survivors met in Tel Aviv.

Ambassador attacks peace initiative

By David Spangler, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Shlomo Argov, the Israeli Ambassador in London, yesterday made an outspoken public attack on the European Community's peace initiative in the Middle East, which he declared was helping the enemies of his country.

He told the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association that the EEC peace effort, launched after the European summit in Venice last June, was doomed to failure if the Europeans kept on trying

to associate the Palestine Liberation Organization with it. The European Community must endorse the proposed autonomy talks for the West Bank as agreed at Camp David, if it was to have any hope of influencing Israel, Mr Argov said.

Lord Carrington, as Foreign Secretary, would be welcome in Israel but if he went as President of the EEC Council of Ministers he would, Mr Argov implied, be wasting his time.

He said that in spurning Israel's offer of autonomy for the Palestinians, Europe had done enormous damage to its credibility in Israeli eyes.

"It is seen as pursuing its own fleeting economic interests at the expense of Israel's existential ones. It is looked upon as willing and anxious to provide Israel's enemies with every conceivable and inconceivable implement of war while effectively denying Israel access to its armaments."

Another problem facing the continent, President Moi said, was that of refugees. This crisis was assuming alarming proportions. Africa was grateful to the foreign countries that had provided tangible assistance, but

Moi calls for OAU to focus on economics

From Michael Knipe, Nairobi, June 15

A gentle call for African leaders to concentrate with more determination on the economic challenges facing the continent was made here today by President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya.

Opening a meeting of foreign ministers which will draft the agenda for next week's eighteenth annual summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity, President Moi said the successes in the struggle to liberate the continent from foreign domination meant that Africa's leaders had the opportunity and the duty to work more deliberately for the economic independence of the continent.

This in turn, he said, would be the forerunner of enhanced social justice and human welfare. Africa faced a catalogue of economic problems—food deficits, severe shortages of foreign exchange, continued resources were exploited for the lack of success in ensuring that the continent was increasingly difficult urban problems.

"We must now move away from talking and into the arena of action", the Kenyan leader said, "because these difficulties have been debated for many years". The continent would continue to be exploited by others until it had intensified development and diversified its economies. Being a member of the Third World did not mean always occupying third place, he said to applause from the assembled delegates.

Another problem facing the continent, President Moi said, was that of refugees. This crisis was assuming alarming proportions. Africa was grateful to the foreign countries that had provided tangible assistance, but

practical aid was not in itself an answer.

A solution could only be sought through establishing conditions conducive to peace, love and unity. "To me it is a matter of great disappointment", Mr Moi said, "that so many African people, having struggled hard to attain independence, should go on suffering now as refugees".

As usual in OAU deliberations, the continuing liberation struggle on the continent received primary attention in the Kenyan leader's speech. He emphasized the organization's commitment to the winning of independence for Namibia and the fight against apartheid in South Africa.

While the door remained open for a peaceful settlement in Namibia, he said, the Pretoria Government had to be propelled to the negotiating table by events on the battlefield.

With regard to South Africa itself, he condemned the greed and hypocrisy which caused some countries to ignore the evils of apartheid, and to collaborate with the Pretoria regime. Africa did not relish violence, Mr Moi said, but the facts showed that armed struggle, with all its costs and sacrifices, seemed to be the only way to achieving human rights and justice.

In accordance with the OAU's practice of giving prominence to the liberation movements in their midst, the response to President Moi's speech was made by a representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa who criticized the United States for offering overt support for the apartheid regime.

Troops ready for Namibia

UN forces still keep peace after 32 years

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 15

When, at the end of last month, Israel and Syria seemed to be on the verge of war, the mandate for the United Nations observer force in the Golan Heights came up for renewal by the Security Council. If the two countries had really been keen to grab each other by the throat, it may have been the last time they would have wanted the peace-keepers out of the way and so would have opposed any renewal.

Far from it. They gave an early indication that the continuation of the force was all right with them, and the resolution was passed by 14 votes to none, with China abstaining as usual.

In the same way, the mandate of Unifil, the 6,000-strong peace force in Lebanon, is likely to be renewed next week without much debate, despite Israel's attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Last week the council gave another six-month term to the 2,462 troops in Cyprus, where the issues are less immediate, but still contentious.

Mr Brian Urquhart, the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations in charge of peace-keeping, says: "One of the great attributes of peace-keeping is being there. The point is for them to be there so the people have an excuse to stop fighting." Or, in the case of Israel and Syria, not to start again.

Mr Urquhart, a small, bouncing Englishman of 62, has been with the United Nations since its inception. Now, in the map-room off his office suite on the thirty-eighth floor of the headquarters building in Manhattan, he oversees the burgeoning role of his peace-keepers.

On a black notice-board at one end of the room, the facts and figures of the five current operations are set out in white letters and numbers, the same as those used to denote dishes and prices on the menu in the canteen 34 floors below. I made the point that the board seemed full, that there would be no room for any other peace forces in Namibia, for example, if agreement should be reached on establishing one there.

"Oh yes", he replied chirpily. "We can always push them up and make room underneath." He pointed to a blackboard below the statistics for the Golan force. "We can put it there. Today's special."

Two of the five forces have been in existence since 1948. The oldest is the 300-strong truce supervisory organization based in Jerusalem. "They don't fulfil their previous function, but they're very useful", said Mr Urquhart. "They're trusted by both sides."

The other 32-year-old force is the observer group of 37 men in Kashmir, where they were placed after one of the earliest clashes between India and Pakistan. The Cyprus peace force, including 823 British troops, has been there since 1964.

The largest force deployed by the United Nations was 21,000 in the Congo (now Zaïre) in 1960. That was an unusual operation in that the troops undertook military operations against the Katanga secessionists. The other time United Nations forces engaged in active military operations was in Korea, which officials prefer not to talk about.

Mr Urquhart thinks their chief value comes when they do not make war but maintain a powerful presence to deter others from doing so.

"We're always being urged in Lebanon to beef up the force and start fighting", he said. "But that would be disastrous. What good would that do?"

Along one wall of the map-room a blue curtain covers a clutch of maps showing in detail the disposition of the forces, split into national groupings, in each of the theatres. That of southern Lebanon demonstrates how the troops separate the territory controlled by the Palestine Liberation Organization from that of the Christian irregulars.

"If we were to take Unifil out it would take the whole control mechanism out of this area", Mr Urquhart said. "If you take them out you bring the Syrians and Israelis face to face."

He turned the board again and showed the plan for deploying the 7,500 troops in Namibia, should an agreement be made on putting them there.

There have been casualties in all the operations. Sixty-two members of Unifil have been killed since its formation in 1978, half in military engagements and half in accidents not directly connected with hostilities. In Cyprus nearly 200 United Nations troops have died.

Israeli patience with Habib mission running out

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, June 15

With Mr Philip Habib, the American special envoy, due back in Israel later this week, there is a growing feeling in political circles here that Israeli patience with his mission is beginning to run out.

The clearest indication of the Government's attitude was given last night, when Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, told an election rally that Israel would itself remove the Syrian missiles if Mr Habib brought a negative answer about Syria's willingness to remove them from Lebanon.

Although Mr Begin repeated an earlier pledge that such a military move by Israel would not lead to war, he said clearly that both the chief-of-staff and the commander of the northern front, were "ready".

His remarks reinforced speculation that any strike against the missile sites is likely to involve a military operation on the ground, as well as in the air.

Unconfirmed press reports have said that this week's visit by Mr Habib will be the last

which the Israeli Government will contemplate before carrying out its threat to act against the missile sites in Lebanon and those recently erected along Syria's border with Lebanon.

□ Damascus: Syria is planning to build a nuclear power plant to generate electricity and reduce the high cost of importing fuel. Dr Omar Yusuf, the Syrian Minister for Electric Power, said today (Reuters reports). He made the announcement at the opening session of the first Arab nuclear conference taking place in Damascus just over a week after Israeli jets destroyed an Iraqi nuclear reactor outside Baghdad.

Also taking part are government and scientific organizations from Britain, Belgium, France, West Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States, along with representatives of the Arab League and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

A spokesman for the Syrian minister said the conference would discuss the pros and cons of nuclear energy usage.

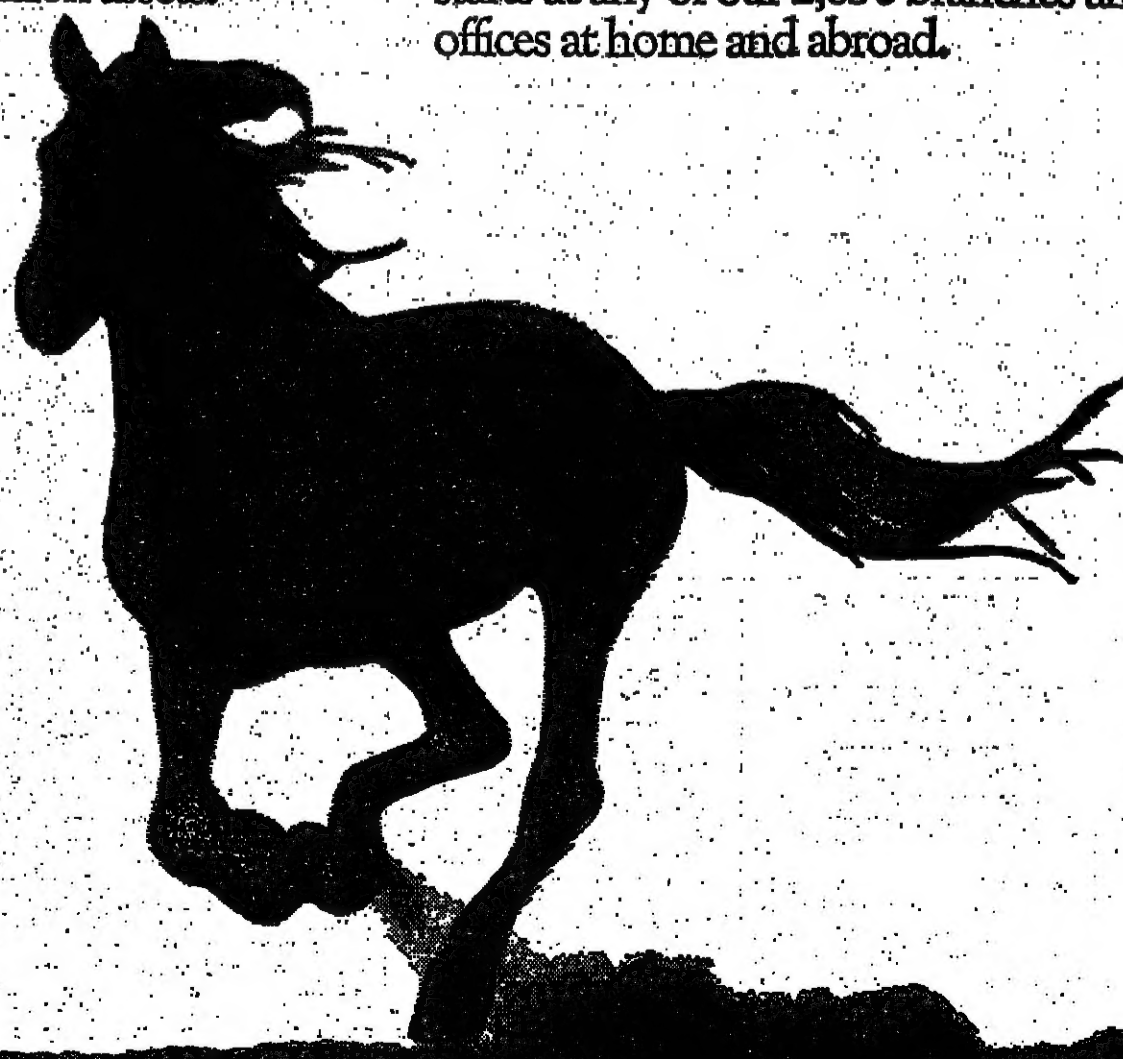
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At the sign of the Black Horse

Suzuki plays on trade divisions within the EEC

From Michael Hornsby, Luxembourg, June 15

Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, opened the second week of his European diplomatic offensive with talks in Brussels today with Mr Mark Eyskens, his Belgian opposite number, and Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the European Commission.

Accompanied by Mr Susao Sonoda, his Foreign Minister, Mr Suzuki is hoping to head off concerted western pressure to reduce the Japanese trade surplus when he meets leaders of the six other big non-communist industrial nations at the Osaka economic summit next month.

Mr Suzuki left Japan on June 9 and was in Hamburg and Rome last week. After an audience with King Baudouin tomorrow, he flies on to London where he will have talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher on Wednesday. He will also visit The Hague and Paris before arriving back in Tokyo next Sunday.

Mr Suzuki is taking a lofty view of his European tour, putting the emphasis determinedly on the common values shared by Japan and the western democracies and the need for them to "pool their efforts and stability of the world".

The main concern of his EEC hosts is more prosaic. Community trade deficit with Japan that totalled \$11,000m (£5,500m) last year and rose by 46 per cent in the first four months of 1981.

EEC governments are pressing the Japanese both to increase their imports of European manufactured goods, and to reduce their exports of sensitive items such as cars, colour television sets and tubes and certain types of machine tools.

During the first quarter of this year, EEC imports of Japanese colour television sets rose by 40 per cent and colour cars by 18 per cent and colour television tubes by 7 per cent, according to European Commission figures.

Hurd puts case for Trident

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 15

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, sought to reassure the Western European Union today that Britain's defence spending would continue to grow at 3 per cent annually in line with Nato's guidelines. At the same time he stoutly defended the decision to replace Polaris with Trident missiles.

He said, however, that increased spending was not enough to contain the "technological inflation" caused by the sheer complexity of modern defence systems. This was a cost which was accelerating because of the need to keep up with military developments in the Soviet Union.

"We in Western Europe have to live with the Soviet Union on peaceful terms," he said. "We can only do so if we ourselves retain and display the determination to be strong."

"The Soviet Union is constantly tempted to use the military power in which it excels to counterbalance economic and political weaknesses. We saw the Soviet Union yield to that temptation in Afghanistan and we see the temptation facing them again in Poland," he added.

This was why it was essential to have nuclear weapons with a high chance of reaching their targets. The Trident would assure the British contribution to the overall Western deterrence for another generation.

If the West showed it was being softened by the various disarmament campaigns, he added, then the Soviet Union would be less likely to feel the need to reach serious, balanced agreements with the West.

The West needed "credible deterrence" and this meant nuclear deterrence, he said in conclusion.

Japanese resist defence pressure from Americans

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, June 15

Japanese officials today accused the United States of attempting to force Japan to increase the size and the fighting capability of its armed forces "far beyond the target envisaged by our people and the Government".

At the same time, an American diplomat in Tokyo said that the United States expected Japan to spend more on defence and take a greater responsibility for its own security. "The time has come when the Japanese can no longer expect a free ride on the issue of defence. They will have to pay more for their own security," he said.

Earlier today Mr Toru Hara, deputy minister in charge of the Defence Agency, is reported to have told senior members of the Cabinet that United States officials who attended a meeting of the Japan-United States security committee in Honolulu last week were highly dissatisfied with Tokyo's reluctance to build up its military machine.

Other officials claimed the United States had presented Japan with a list of equipment and anti-submarine aircraft the country would have to acquire in the next few years if the Self-Defence Force, a euphemism for the Army, Navy and Air Force, were to play a real

part in maintaining the security of the area.

Mr Hara is reported to have reminded American negotiators in Hawaii that the constitution, drawn up during the United States occupation 35 years ago, restricts the size of Japan's armed forces to 270,000 men. The strength of the Army is limited to 180,000 troops who are prohibited from operating abroad.

Japan spends the equivalent to 0.9 per cent of its gross national product on defence. In contrast, members of Nato are contributing as much as 6 per cent towards defence.

The Japanese Government says it will increase its defence budget by about 7.5 per cent annually over the next four years and spend about 1 per cent of gross national product on defence by the end of 1984.

American officials who attended the Honolulu meeting believe this is a cosmetic gesture which will do little to enhance the fighting power of the world's second largest economic power.

In recent weeks, Japanese political groups and newspapers have conducted a campaign to prevent American naval vessels carrying nuclear weapons into their bases in Japan.

Portuguese leader wins party struggle

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon, June 15

Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the Portuguese Prime Minister, began a two-day visit in Bonn today, after having decisively defeated the first serious challenge to his leadership.

In the peculiar situation created by the death in an air crash of Francisco Sá Carneiro, his charismatic predecessor, the challenge did not come from the opposition Socialist Party, or the other party in the ruling coalition but from within the Prime Minister's own Social Democratic Party.

Several prominent members of the influential right wing of the party, headed by Senhor Aníbal Cavaco e Silva, who was Sá Carneiro's Finance and Planning Minister, are dissatisfied with the change of style of governing of Senhor Pinto Balsemão and believe they could administer the Sá Carneiro "inheritance" more faithfully than the present Prime Minister.

Senhor Pinto Balsemão defeated his critics by calling a special meeting of the party's national council over the weekend, and calling a special meeting of the party's national council, which voted overwhelmingly for his continued leadership and gave him a mandate to negotiate with the Centre Democratic coalition partners, led by Professor Diogo Freitas do Amaral, the future electoral strategy of the alliance.

The Prime Minister has gained time, but probably only until the autumn, to develop a



Herr Schmidt (left) with Senhor Pinto Balsemão in Bonn yesterday.

more decisive style of leadership. Senhor Cavaco e Silva did not bother to await the outcome of the voting, and the fiery hardliner Senhora Helena Roseta, one of the Prime Minister's long-standing opponents, resigned from the party's policy committee after coming under criticism.

Senhor Pinto Balsemão took on what he labelled the "organized opposition" within the party, telling the gathering they must choose between him and the alternative his critics represented.

The critics of Senhor Pinto Balsemão have two things in common: a nostalgia for the confrontational policies of Dr Sá Carneiro, particularly with President Ramalho Eanes, and a yearning for the right-wing course he skillfully steered

under the cover of the party's Social Democratic label. The Pinto Balsemão Government has had a difficult six months in office, with problems like a severe drought and strikes in the public sector. But a recent opinion poll has shown the Prime Minister's popularity holding up surprisingly well.

Reading a coalition, in which the minor partners, the Centre Democratic Party, better organized and pursue purposefully their aim to take Portugal's politics to the right, was a difficult task for Senhor Pinto Balsemão.

These difficulties were increased by the fact that several prominent members of his own party never quite accepted him. Things came to a head as these faction leaders, using the influential Lisbon district party as a sounding board, publicly

criticized the Government last week as "weak and colourless" and demanded immediate steps to resolve the leadership crisis in the party and Government. [Rome: Portugal wishes to play a more active role in Nato, Senhor Pinto Balsemão said in Bonn on his arrival (Patricia Clough writes). "We do not wish simply to be a transit country", he said. The Portuguese armed forces needed re-equipping and the Government had turned to its Nato allies for help, he told journalists here.]

Senhor Pinto Balsemão was speaking after talks with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, during which he pressed for more West German investment in Portugal.

British demands could lead to new lamb war

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, June 15

The EEC faces a fresh outbreak of the lamb war between Britain and France which was supposedly settled last October by the introduction of a new sheepmeat regime and the lifting of the French ban on imports of British lamb.

Hailed at the time by Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, as a victory for British lamb producers and consumers, the sheepmeat regime has in fact reduced British exports to a much lower level than before the French ban was lifted.

Under the regime, British sheepfarmers are paid a subsidy from EEC funds to bring the low market price they receive for their animals up to a guaranteed minimum price.

This subsidy has to be reimbursed, however, in the form of an export tax if British lamb is shipped to the Continent where market prices are artificially maintained at the guaranteed level by the traditional EEC system of intervention buying.

British exporters complain that the tax is too high.

At a meeting here today with Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the European Commission, Mr Walker pressed Britain's case for a lowering of the tax. He claimed that a reduction had been clearly recognized as justified at the time of the spring price-fixing.

Mr Walker also gave a warning that Britain would not be able to approve a new EEC sugar regime, which is due to come into force on July 1, if the lamb problem was not resolved to his satisfaction.

Although upset by the British attitude, Mr Thorn, who was standing in for the ailing Mr Poul Dalsager, the EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, promised to come forward with a new proposal as soon as possible to meet Britain's problem.

However, Mme Edith Cresson, the French Agriculture Minister, who, like Mr Walker, was attending a meeting here of the EEC's Council of Ministers, said any such proposal would have to be approved by the Council, where France has the power of veto.

King Khalid visits Spain

From Our Correspondent, Madrid, June 15

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia arrived here today on a three-day official visit, which Spanish officials hope will lead to more Saudi oil for Spain and more Spanish exports.

The King's programme includes a call on King Juan Carlos at the Zarzuela Palace on the outskirts of Madrid, a formal state dinner at the Oriente Palace here; a dinner with Señor Leopoldo Calvo

Sotelo, the Prime Minister tomorrow; and a visit to the Hunter's Museum at Riofrio, in the Guadarrama mountains, on Wednesday.

Saudi Arabia is Spain's main supplier of oil, furnishing 22 per cent of the country's needs. Last year, Spain imported £1,270m worth of Saudi products, primarily oil, and exported £184m worth of goods to Saudi Arabia.

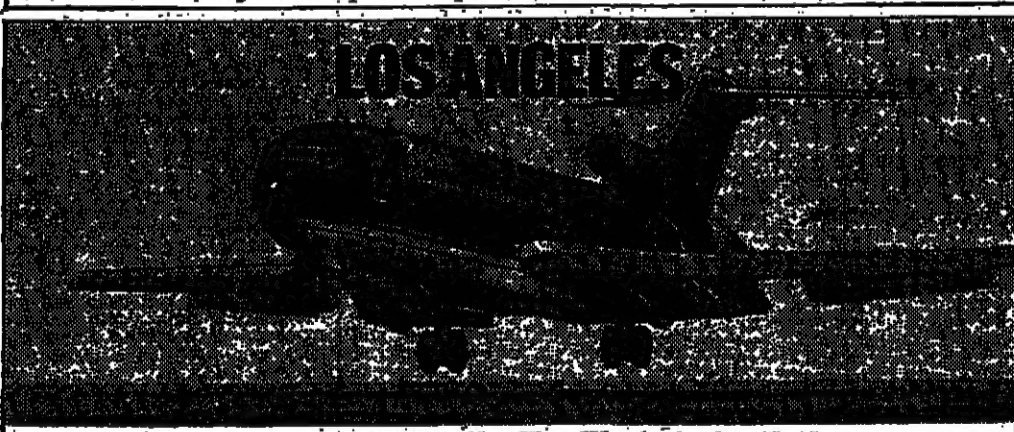
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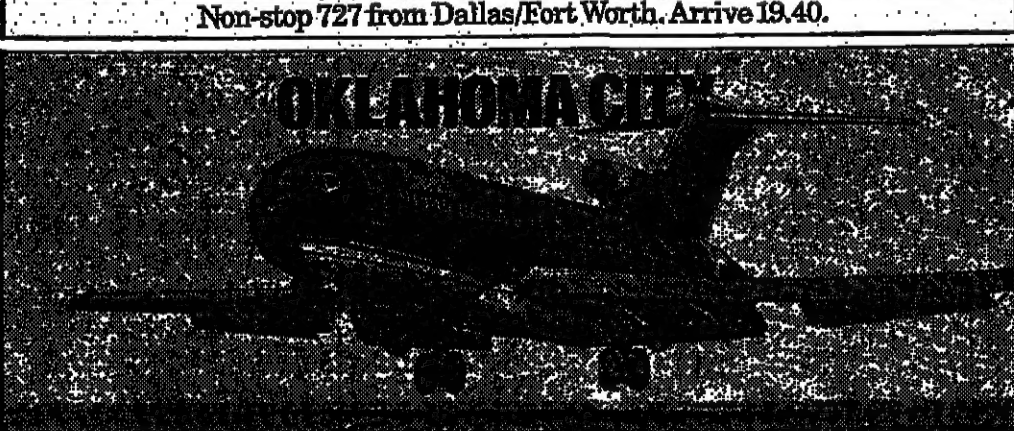
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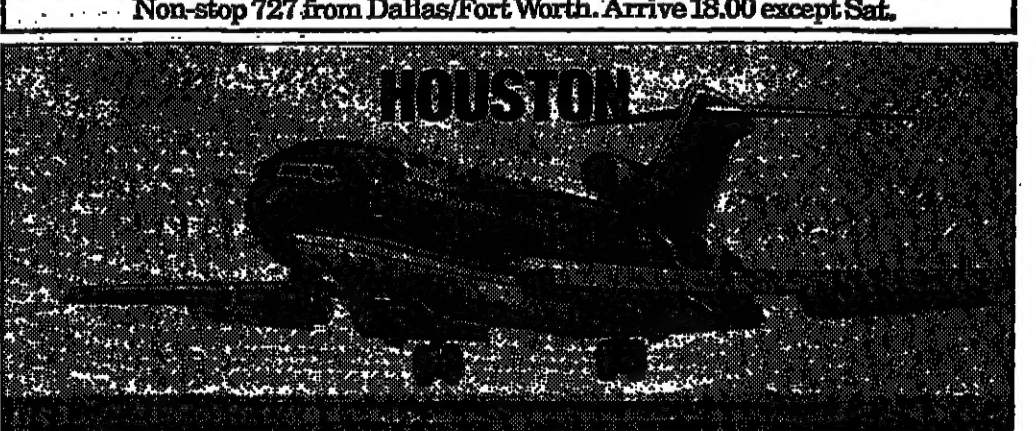
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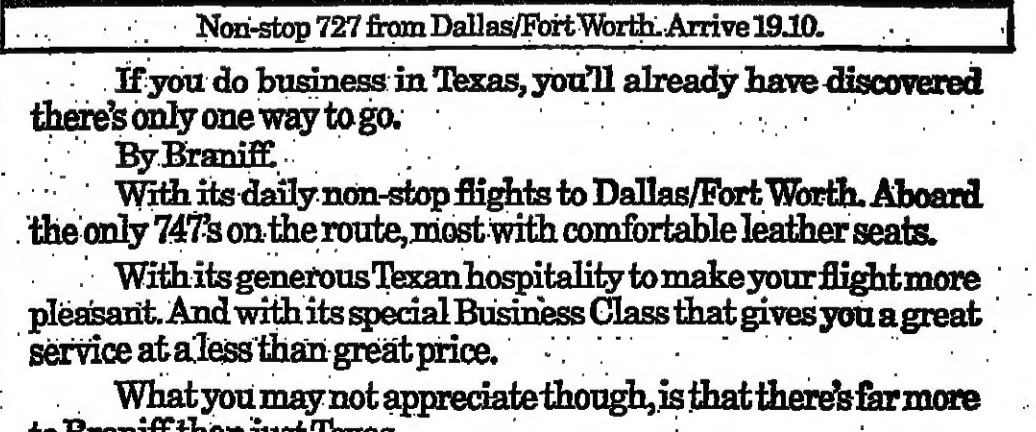
Non-stop 727 from Dallas/Fort Worth. Arrive 18.30 except Sat.



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Stop exposing young immigrants to the X-ray myth

Anyone who knows anything about children and hospitals will know that as a conjunction they can be disastrous: fear runs up against cool routine and the harassed parent is caught in the middle. This truth I am about to demonstrate.

Before I do, let me explain that I am not about to embark upon a lengthy personal anecdote for the pleasure of giving you a glimpse of one mother's anxiety. On the contrary, my intention is to share with you a sense of outrage at something which is profoundly more important than the personal, but something which a sense of personal identification makes all the more vivid — and all the more loathsome.

A week or so ago I had to take my son, a seven-and-a-half-year-old (those halves do matter at this age) to the local child welfare clinic, to be weighed and measured, because he is small for his age. The paediatrician was friendly, the students were interested, yet (despite that) anxiety stalked as stealthily as a night nurse. We were told that an X-ray would be necessary to determine "bone age".

I hasten to add that there was no suggestion that somehow I had been wrong for seven-and-a-half-years — any mother would laugh such a suggestion out of the consulting room, should any doctor be presumptuous enough to suggest that she did not know the age of her own child. No — the X-ray is taken to find out how mature the skeleton is, to discover if there is bone retardation, and to predict the likely adult height of the child.

My son complained that he did not want an X-ray, that he did not know what an X-ray was, and that whatever it was it was a bad idea designed to make him suffer. We walked down long corridors, and from being worried, he moved through rough stages of rebellion, depression, resignation, to actual terror.

There were copious tears. Waiting, flicking through old magazines, watching the light from the door flash red or green when an X-ray is being taken, hearing the names called — then at last it was my turn.

The room was large and gloomy. The radiologist sat him down with his left hand and wrist (note that) spread out on the table, and pulled the cumbersome machinery across. His eyes widened. She over one and a half hours, a toy and an ice cream could barely console him, and it took a much more substantial refreshment to restore my own strength.

What is that? The results confirm what I already know: that my son is seven, has the stature of a five year old,

but is at least growing within the range of normality — a pretty wide span. But such an X-ray test, carried out by someone who did not know the child's chronological age, or who did not believe that age, would lead to the conclusion that this particular child is two years younger than stated. Of course, here such a mistake is impossible to imagine, here we do not do things like that.

But if I were a mother in Pakistan, I might have to endure a similar ordeal with an identical weeping seven year old, with my family's future in the balance, and with a British immigration official quite likely to turn round and call me a liar. That is what is being done in your name, my name, the name of my son. Bone X-rays are still a part of procedure in British hospitals. (I say hospitals, though Lord Carrington told the House in March that they have not been used recently in India) and are used, like the notorious virginity tests, to check the identity of potential immigrants to this country.

Two years ago, under pressure from the British Medical Association, the government set up the Yellowfloods inquiry to look into these dubious practices, and this bland document shoves the issue of X-rays into an appendix. It says the use of X-rays of the bony skeleton provides a useful, fairly accurate and acceptably safe way of estimating the age of children when it is important to do so.

That statement, as I have shown, is shameful nonsense. If there can be such a gap between chronological age and bone age in a healthy child like mine, brought up in the prosperous West, how much greater might the gap be in a child brought up in Dacca, who is more likely to be undernourished, and whose growth may be affected by genetic factors that we know nothing about? Yet we — represented by immigration officials on the ground and the Yellowfloods report in the corridors of power — choose to put children through the drawn-out and often frightening process I described earlier, because we call it "fairly accurate".

And what of this phrase "acceptably safe"? Do not forget that when my son's hand was X-rayed I was earnestly requested to pop behind a screen to protect myself from unnecessary exposure to radiation. X-rays may be routine in British hospitals, but no doctor exposes a patient (especially a child) to X-rays unless he has a jolly good reason for doing so.

A new report, commissioned by Lord Avebury takes Yellowfloods apart without much difficulty, pointing out the dangers of radiation, especially in children. It comments on the fact that immigration X-rays are not restricted to the left hand — as for reasons of safety, here.

My phone calls to the press offices of the Home Office and the Department of Health and



Bel Mooney: speaking up for harassed parents.

The World Health Organisation has roundly condemned the use of X-rays used "for administrative purposes".

Now there may be those who believe it is in the long-term interests of our great nation to make the strictest possible examination of all applications to come here, and that those interests justify the use of X-ray tests. But surely such an argument depends for its strength on the reliability of the tests — and no less a body than the Institute of Child Health has pointed out that X-rays are unsafe and wildly inaccurate.

Medically valid they are not, and nor are they morally valid. The BMA — not noted for its radicalism — passed a motion in 1979 which stated that X-ray tests "carried out solely for administrative and political purposes are unethical".

The eminent doctors called upon the Government to ban such practices. And are they satisfied with the Yellowfloods report? So unsatisfied is the BMA that it wrote to Sir Henry Yellowfloods in April requesting a meeting. No reply. Two phone calls have gone, the eminent doctors nowhere.

My phone calls to the press offices of the Home Office and the Department of Health and

Social Security led to the inescapable conclusion that muddled men are vaguely conscious of the issue, but that nothing is being done.

Is it because this is all going on, not in my local child welfare clinic, but far away? It is very hard indeed to imagine such a discredited practice happening, for instance, in Australia. In the unlikely event of Aussies clamouring to come here, for even if the colonials put up with it, the outcry here would blow the roof off the Home Office.

No — we are putting children through an ordeal of fear and exposing them to quite unnecessary danger in carrying out a test which in any case does not show accurately what it is supposed to show — and we are doing all this with impunity because those children are Asian.

This abuse of medical practice and human rights still goes on because those children have brown skins, and are unfortunately enough to have parents who want to join relatives here. As a nation we should ask ourselves what justification there can ever be for doing to another country's children what we would never do to our own.

My phone calls to the press offices of the Home Office and the Department of Health and

Bel Mooney

Does old age have to mean mental decline?

The news that Rita Hayworth is suffering from rapidly progressive senility will have saddened the millions of filmgoers who remember her rare combination of beauty and vitality. She is said to have Alzheimer's disease — thought until recently to be rare. In fact, though, few of them will ever have heard of it, one in every 10 Britons over 60 has Alzheimer's disease: the physical and mental deterioration that it causes is relentless and is fatal within five to 10 years.

Medical concepts of mental ageing and senility have changed substantially in the past few years. Like other organs such as the heart, lungs, and kidneys, the brain becomes less efficient with age. Old men forget they think a little slower — but as Picasso, de Gaulle, and a galaxy of orchestral conductors from Beethoven to Sibelius have shown, ageing is not necessarily a process of remorseless decline.

In some old people, however, the rundown suddenly accelerates. From being physically fit and mentally alert at 60, or indeed at 80 or even 90 — an individual becomes so forgetful that normal conversation becomes impossible, he neglects his manners and personal hygiene, and soon needs constant supervision to prevent accidents or fires. This transition from normal old age to senile dementia may take only a few months.

"Sad," doctors used to say, "it's hardening of the arteries. The brain isn't getting the oxygen it needs. The blood vessels have furred up like water pipes blocked by scale. Exceptions were made to this diagnosis when the dementia affected a man or woman in their 50s or early 60s. In these cases the medical label was presenile dementia, but the varieties with their exotic names taken from nineteenth century European neurologists — Pick's and Jacob-Creutzfeldt's disease as well as Alzheimer's disease — were said to be rare and of little practical importance.

All were thought to be examples of premature ageing or degeneration of the brain cells. Ordinary dementia or senile decay as it affected patients aged 70 and over was seen as a natural process, but one that affected individuals unpredictably, like greying of the hair.

That picture has now had to be revised. A microscopic examination of brains removed after death has shown the unmistakable picture of Alzheimer's disease in 80 per cent of individuals dying from dementia, whether aged 55 or 95. Nothing is wrong with the blood supply to these brains; the striking abnormality is the loss of brain cells, while those that remain are tangled and distorted. Whatever its cause, Alzheimer's disease is not just accelerated ageing.



The decline of a star: Rita Hayworth in her Hollywood heyday and right, now, in her sixties. Below, still active in their eighties: Dame Ninette de Valois, Evelyn Laye and Dame Rebecca West.



This change in medical opinion may seem of only academic importance. Doctors had no treatment for their patients when they believed their dementia was due to arteriosclerosis; they have no treatment now that they believe that in most cases the diagnosis should be Alzheimer's disease. Yet there are important, practical implications. As life expectancy increases, many more people are living into their 70s and beyond, and dementia affects one in every five 80-year-olds.

Dementia is indeed, swamping the medical services for the elderly to the virtual exclusion of everything else. Our crowded geriatric hospitals can accommodate only a fraction of those affected, and millions of demented old people are left in the care of their overburdened families. So long as dementia was seen as natural, and inevitable, health planners could only press for more

resources for the elderly. If, however, Alzheimer's disease should prove to be either treatable or preventable, the outlook for the elderly could be transformed.

What are the prospects? The brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease show not only structural but also biochemical abnormalities, and research workers in neurological institutes around the world are trying to identify which are the important, potentially reversible defects. The current leading hypothesis is that deficiencies in the chemicals that transmit impulses from one nerve cell to another. Already attempts are being made to restore the chemical balance to normal.

Recognition that most patients with senile dementia have Alzheimer's disease explains, too, the failure of previous efforts to reverse

senility. Treatments intended to increase the supply of oxygen to the brain, to flush blood clots from its arteries, or to soak it in vitamins were all based on mistaken theories. Now that the targets for research have been identified, the prospects are brightening. (And no one need fear that a cure for dementia would further distort the age-pattern in our society; even if medicine could eliminate deaths from cancer, stroke, and heart disease as well as dementia most of us could still expect our bodies to wear out around the age of 85).

Meanwhile too many families have to struggle with the daily problems of coping with a demented relative. On any cost-effective analysis, money spent on research into dementia must be a sound investment.

Dr Tony Smith
Medical Correspondent

Stretching your wardrobe

Do your clothes work as hard as you do? While we are scurrying from home to office to supermarket to school, taking up yoga, taking down the minutes or taking on the Board, our clothes have a more leisureed life.

The little silk suit rests quietly on its hanger waiting for an evening out. The summer T-shirt is a prisoner in its drawer, seeing daylight only on a rare Sunday when it is pulled out for a day in the garden. The espadrilles have been waiting for a dry spell to take their first steps.

We now have 12 weeks in which summer clothes can justify their purchase. Unless you are profligate, you will want anything you buy now to be of maximum possible use. Which means crisp, functional clothes that will stand up to everyday wear and be suitable for travelling and sightseeing.

It is a surprisingly tall order, for this summer's clothes have become compartmentalized: silk outfits for Ascot, safari shorts for sportswear, frilly romantic blouses for evening, tropical prints for holidays.

Bridging the gap are the stylish separates which should be the basics of any woman's wardrobe. They are the canvas which you colour with simple wooden beads and plain shoes for work or with shell necklaces and bold bangles for less formal wear.

The most important decision is to pick a plain background enlivened with stripes or a small splash of print.

The two leading looks are the perennially popular Deauville: crisp cotton skirts with white and navy predominating — and the safari styling. Sandy beige jackets, safari shorts and separates all look best with a tan, but you can spice them with red to give warmth.

Since this summer's basics should survive until next year, the skin skirts that never go out of fashion are the wisest buys. If you are still wearing last summer's outfits and looking for ways to bring them up to date, the big changes have been at the neck and the knees.

The round-necked T-shirt has now been superseded by the polo shirt, especially the colored and cuffed version by the American firm of Lacoste. Jackets, by contrast, look newest without a collar or with very narrow revers. (But your old beige blazer will do.)

Skirts are universally shorter (except for the revived peasant skirt). Straight and culotte skirts must be shortened to at least on the knee and worn with flat shoes or sandals.

This summer's accessories are anything in wood, bronze or white.



Anyone for Deauville? Left: short sleeved seersucker suit with camisole (not shown) in blue or beige and white stripes £28.99 from main branches of Richard Shops. Tennis shirt by Lacoste £13.95 in white, red, navy or beige, with white and gold belt. £4.99, both from Fenwick of Bond Street. Soft bag by Christopher Tull from his shop at 17 Catherine Street and Harvey Nichols. Embroidered flaties £26.99 in blue, white or khaki from Russell & Bromley, main branches.

Right: Navy and white striped polo shirt by Laureli £17.50, crisp white culotte skirt with multi-coloured webbed belt £12.95 and soft leather bag all from Fenwick of Bond Street. Low heeled white sandals £18.99, also in black patent or blue, from main branches of Ravel. Necklaces by Travelling Trunkies. City safari. Left: Double-breasted raw-silk suit in buttermilk with sand silk top £95 from Berry Ong No 2 Collection, from Simpson's of Jermyn Street and Diagonal of Guildford. Tan

leather belt £8.50 by Otto Glantz from a selection at John Lewis: Sandals £39.50 in red and gold or black and gold from Russell & Bromley, 24 New Bond Street and London branches. Shell necklace by Adrian Mann. Right: Button-through safari dress with webbing belt by Anne Tyrrell for John Marks. £59.95 in khaki or beige, from Irvine Soltan of Oxford Street and Leeds. Peter Robinson. Oxford Circus. Identity of Plymouth and Chez Monique of Brighton. Striped cotton sweater by

Adrian Cartmel from Crocodile branches in London and Altrincham, Bournemouth, Brighton, Chichester, Guildford, Solihull, Tunbridge Wells, Windsor and Royal Exchange Shopping Centre, Manchester. Sandy leather shirt sandals £39.99 from Russell & Bromley, 24 New Bond Street and main branches. Wooden beads and bangles by Adrian Mann.

Hair by Gary from Toni and Gary

Photograph by Tony Boase

Snippets

Not a jogging bra, but a bra for jogging, explained the anxious caretakers when I asked about undies for sportswear. I saw her point.

Any woman who takes up active sports should think about what goes underneath her. She should think about wearing a bra for jogging. Pretty undies have their place, but comfort and practicality must be the first priorities.

Those inspired by the onset of Wimbledon to wearing a racket might like to control their curves with Berle's Sports Bra in nylon and cotton lock-knit, with airy elastic mesh under the cups. Comes in white and natural, in 32 to 38 inch bust various cup sizes, from major department stores.

The energetic teenager will like Triumph's Aerex bra with adjustable straps. One of her three "tri action bras" designed specifically for sportswear. All in polyester cotton and elastane, in white and natural. They include a bra for large busts (up to size 42) and a front-fastening bra with racing-style back (also recommended for mastectomy patients). They are £2.50 and £3.50 respectively from major stores including Harrods and Selfridges.

Rose Lewis of Knightsbridge recommends a cotton bra in a good shape "so that you don't feel that you're not anything on". She suggests a full-cup under a light cotton tennis dress and a sports bra with no seams and good support under climbing skirts. Rose Lewis has bras from 32 to 42 inch bust, from 40 Knightsbridge, London, SW1.

If cotton is really the winning fabric for sportswear, you wouldn't think so from combing the sports departments, which seem to have a great deal of nylon for trackuits and socks. Harrods Olympic Way have Fred Perry's 100 per cent cotton sports socks at £1.65 and cotton sports pants by Lacoste at £4.95. They also have Warner's Sports bras at £7.

It was one of those parties when I had to think to wear. But then the only thing you can wear to have cocktails with Harry Winston is a diamond as big as a Ritz biscuit.

There were plenty of those on along the canapés when Harry Winston of New York (now run by son Ronald) rode into town and set up their wares — stunning stones in princely settings — at Les Ambassadeurs.

Shane jewels look almost as good against the neck as on ink blue velvet, one's eyes were drawn towards the guests whose show of spandrels outshone the chandeliers.

Personally I fancied the sapphires (more discreet than emeralds or rubies, if you believe the press release.) You can feast your eyes and have your money all this week.

To the strains of Fred Astaire, the models pranced out to prove you can wear Gloria Vanderbilt's jeans anywhere. Even to a weight-watchers' meeting.

I hope I never have to walk up the avenue behind a couple of curvy fellows wearing jeans. The two biggest (sic) stars at Gloria Vanderbilt's show last week made even the well-endowed Diana Dors (in the audience in powder-blue trouser-suit) look positively svelte.

If you are well over size 16 and really want to be seen in jeans, you can now get them (up to 40in waist) from branches of Debenhams and Evans Outsize.

The Royal Wedding Thimble

The thimble will surely appear in July 20th when H.R.H. Prince of Wales marries Lady Diana "Spreen" in St Paul's, as what will undoubtedly be a truly memorable, historic and unique occasion. The thimble will surely have the future Queen and we will have a unique historical relic as a memento of the Royal Wedding. The thimble is a small, round, metal object, and is a symbol of the Queen's power and authority.

The design is a royal blue, with the couple's names and wedding date in scrolls, beneath the Crown and the words "The Prince of Wales" and the thimble is a small, round, metal object, and is a symbol of the Queen's power and authority.

Structurally sound is a common complaint with a thimble. It is a small, round, metal object, and is a symbol of the Queen's power and authority.

See our thimble in the Royal Wedding Thimble. It is a small, round, metal object, and is a symbol of the Queen's power and authority.

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Consistent organic growth from optical illusion

Bridget Riley:
Recent Paintings and
Gouaches

**Rowan Gallery/
Warwick Arts Trust**

David Hockney:
Celia and Flowers

Knoedler Gallery

Anthony Caro

**Iveagh Bequest,
Kenwood**

Elisabeth Frink

Waddington Gallery

A few months ago the Tate put on a little informal show of recent acquisitions. Among them, as it happened, were early works by what we now think of as the 1960s generation (though not all of them were shown in the Whitechapel show which then defined what was happening in British art on the same scale as a Hockney, a Kitaj, an Allen Jones, a Peter Blake and one or two more, all of them sunnier, all dating from the mid-1960s. And, while in no case did we seem to recognize a terrible falling-off between then and now, they certainly provided food for thought, not all of it flattering. All of the artists concerned are bound to imagine fun and games with optical illusion, paintings mapped out with mathematical precision to set their optical nerves a-jangle. They reserve, of course, the right to complain if they do get it (same old stuff), and complain if they do not (it does not look like a Bridget Riley). In the circumstances, all credit to her that she continues with fierce determination to do whatever she feels she needs to do, not worrying about imposing a pre-conceived "consistency" on her work but presuming that the consistency will be retained, truth to be told, by your vision knowing what the essential is. The recent work of another of the generation, Bridget Riley, is an interesting case in point. At the moment (until July 2) it has a generous showing in two galleries, the Warwick Arts Trust in Warwick Square and the Rowan Gallery in Bruton Place.

Rowan has the paintings with their weight lines, Warwick has the paintings with the curves. They seem, in many ways, to be going in different directions, though

apparently the paintings with the vertical lines of colour were done, the earlier of them at least, in among the later curves, and all, anyway, within the past two or three years. The first thing to be said about these shows (especially taken together) is that they are very daring. The second is that they are amazingly consistent. Bridget Riley must know as well as anyone what is expected of her. The Op Art label, however fatuous, dies hard, and people, seeing her name on something, are bound to imagine fun and games with optical illusion, paintings mapped out with mathematical precision to set their optical nerves a-jangle. They reserve, of course, the right to complain if they do get it (same old stuff), and complain if they do not (it does not look like a Bridget Riley). In the circumstances, all credit to her that she continues with fierce determination to do whatever she feels she needs to do, not worrying about imposing a pre-conceived "consistency" on her work but presuming that the consistency will be retained, truth to be told, by your vision knowing what the essential is. The recent work of another of the generation, Bridget Riley, is an interesting case in point. At the moment (until July 2) it has a generous showing in two galleries, the Warwick Arts Trust in Warwick Square and the Rowan Gallery in Bruton Place.

Rowan has the paintings with their weight lines, Warwick has the paintings with the curves. They seem, in many ways, to be going in different directions, though

"Little ripples of movement running in different directions"—Bridget Riley's *Streak 3* at the Warwick Arts Trust

early English Art Nouveau—a Century Guild fabric, perhaps, with its flickering abstracted flameflower forms. The paintings, as the Rowan are much harder, curiously aggressive, using candy-stripes in a way which would hardly tempt one to nibble. And yet, for all the slightly ungrateful first impression, they respond to the same way of looking as the curves: as you approach them or withdraw, look from one side or the other, allow your eyes to go out of focus and come back in again, structures can be seen; the ways that the Hockney-alike colours are banded in different combinations give the illusion of projection and recession, so that what seems at first rather flat and uniform takes on variety and movement.

More importantly, perhaps, they show a further step in the liberation of Bridget Riley from sums. This begins, visibly, in the Warwick paintings: the earlier are quite rich and rigid, with an underlying pattern almost as regular as a wallpaper repeat. Then there are pictures with the same basic idea, but done more loosely, some of them in bright simple colours set off with white, others creating a billowing effect with less and less regularity by the use of increasingly random, intuitive, and contrasted colour, until there seem to be little ripples of movement running in different directions all over the canvas. And finally there are those—a wonderful one with a lot of black and very dark blue, another in lavender and pur-

ples and greens—which remain firmly on one plane, but shift subtly in their fields of intensity, rather like a long-held chord in music. These, it seems, are as headless of tight pre-planning as the vertical lines of colour being done entirely by instinct. The feeling of organic growth in Bridget Riley's career is at this stage almost palpable: she had benefited from success, but she has also resisted it, and, in consequence, from here on she is free to go absolutely anywhere.

In many respects the same is true of David Hockney: though he can run for cover any time he feels like it, doing the same exquisite drawings in the same unmistakable style (many have imitated it, but nobody does it half as well) until Kingdom come, he remains cheerfully unpredictable, as witness the big, splashy, luridly coloured Los Angeles landscapes in *The New Spark in Painting* or the many eccentric and inventive offshoots of his opera designs for the Met recently showing at the Riverside. The present show (until Saturday) at Kassim's, New Knodler Gallery, 24 Cork Street, is mostly on a safer ground: it follows two themes in his graphic work *Celia* and *Flowers*, through 15 years from 1965 to 1980. Funnily enough, there is not much change to be seen in the flower prints, apart from a progressive simplification, but the *Celia* prints become much looser and more instantaneous as time goes by. I am not sure that is always an improvement, but it is good to see again that Hockney is not yet willing to rest on his laurels

—or his tulips and daffodils, come to that.

Along with these chances to see what the 1960s generation are now up to, we have, coincidentally, shows devoted to famous sculptors of somewhat older generations. Anthony Caro and Elisabeth Frink. The Caro show is of domestic-size bronzes from 1976 to 1981, and is installed, happily if on the face of it improbably, in the Georgian setting of Kenwood, until August 31. Caro has always offered some curious paradoxes in his work: even the most intimidating earlier works in welded steel have light and cheery titles, as though giving us a little nudge to say: Take them seriously but not solemnly. In these recent pieces the playful element is often very clearly there in what we see as well as in what they are called. A piece such as *Bonanza*, for instance, a ramshackle-looking construction in which an easel seems to have got mixed up somehow with a washing-up bowl, a large pot of mysterious uses and some flying roof-tiles, takes one by surprise by its sheer charm and sets up all kinds of mental interplay between its apparent flimsiness and the apprehended weight and solidity of welded bronze.

There are a number of pieces which rearrange the same sorts of shapes into pleasing new patterns with ever-changing profiles, so that one is constantly tempted to crouch or crane and take it all in. It is possible, there is also quite a variety of finish: the warm glow of the bronzes (sometimes set off

with brass) already makes these sculptures more approachable, and the surface interest is diversified with artful patterns in green and red, and in the one teasingly entitled *Black Raspberry Marble* a lustrous black. Then there are pieces called *Centre Court*, *Buddha Peach*, *Let's See and Brandy Alexander*. Make of that what you will, but it is fun trying to puzzle them out, even while one recognizes the perfect seriousness of Caro's sculptural intentions.

Elisabeth Frink, at Waddington's until June 27, has finished down her figure-sculptures and come back a lot nearer to literal representation since she first made a major impression in the 1950s. Her human figures, such as the *Running Man* of 1980, are still impressive and strongly personal, though it seems to me quite acceptable to prefer the related drawings. The variations on the theme of the *Rolling Horse* create a telling outline, and it is a subject surprisingly infrequent in the lengthy annals of horse-sculpture. But some of the others, such as the equestrian figures and the dogs, though very fluent and workmanlike, strike me as a bit on the ordinary side. Still, the more interesting *Running Man* and some of the heads which share the same apparent reference to Pre-Classical Greek sculpture appear to be the latest, so it is entirely possible that Frink is finding a satisfactory new convention for her sculpture after a period of uncertainty.

John Russell Taylor

Books

Words, signs and the intelligent reader

Structuralism or Criticism

Thoughts on how we read

By Geoffrey Strickland

(Cambridge, £17.50)

This book is both timely, necessary, and extremely useful. Geoffrey Strickland has thought through the current excitement, despondencies, and confusions about the critical study of literature and has produced an analysis which is clear and profound. A narrow description of his argument might be that he is concerned to evaluate the case for a scientific theory of literary study and compare it to the older, more intuitive criticism of the well-read judge. He does indeed come to a close comparison of Leavis and Barthes. But although his work is conceptually precise and his reading in the field wide and well-illustrated, he is not concerned only with university "English" or even literature departments. He opens by questioning whether the so-called teaching of literature has been of general benefit to humanity, and a central part of his book, "Thoughts on how we read," is concerned to describe and defend the relationship of the intelligent reader and the intelligent writer.

It is clear that his final allegiance is to "criticism" not to "structuralism," but he is an excellent advocate precisely because he has the intellectual curiosity to see what is valuable and attractive in the thought and writings that are loosely grouped under the latter name. He describes Saussure's hopes that "semiology" would become a "science" which studies the life of signs in the heart of the life of society — a linguistics of psychology, sociology, anthropology... He describes later structuralists' sense that "humanism" since the existence of the world of arbitrary signs has been revealed, has been replaced by "structure" and a disturbance of "language". Man does not make meanings; meanings make man, who "is no less spoken than speaking" (Jean-Marie Benoist).

Geoffrey Strickland opens his critique of these extreme claims of semiology from within itself with an illuminating discussion of the work of the linguist, Emile Benveniste, who claimed, amongst other things, that you "cannot extend the principles of the analysis of parts of speech in a sentence to the analysis of sentences in discourse" which is approached differently. Strickland also admires that lucid aesthetic defender of "meaning" "inten-

tion" and "interpretation", E. D. Hirsch, who describes as "cognitive aestheticians" those who believe all interpretations are equally correct or incorrect, that all thinking subjects are irredeemably "mythified" and entangled in the net of arbitrary signs. What Strickland admires, with Hirsch, are cognitive theories which assume we work with "correctible schemata" when thinking: Gombrich's aesthetics, where we correct a model that doesn't fit an experience. Piaget's cognitive psychology. Such theories enable one to defend both the skilled reader, and the attempt, personally and historically, to determine the "intention" of the writer. Precisely because we are not a seventeenth-century French playwright, say Racine, we can and must read what he wrote from our point of view and imaginatively, from his, it will not be perfect knowledge, but it need not be inaccurate or useless.

In his excellent closing sections, Mr. Strickland writes of Barthes and Leavis. He writes of Barthes with lively sympathy, recognising the wit and artistry of his writing, and that his readings of Racine are often preferable to conventional academicism. He also shows him to be a Utopian thinker, inheriting the positivist hopes of harmony in diversity of Fourier.

Which leaves Leavis, who inherited not positivism, nor Marxism, but the Aristotelian hypothesis of culture. He never claimed, Mr. Strickland says, to be "more than a critic"; this may be so, but no one who listened to, or felt threatened by, the tones in which he placed University English at the centre of our culture will feel this description to be adequate. What excited me about this "placing" of Leavis, however, was the connection Mr. Strickland makes between the interest in Whitehead and Polanyi, expressed by Leavis, and the mode of thought of culture, which might be called "cognitive agnosticism", to extend Hirsch's phrase. Strickland cites Popper, and Jacques Monod, with their insistence on the primacy of the "meaningful" man, who is "essentially unsystematic and unpredictable ways in which discoveries are made". He links this to Leavis's epistemology, his openness to particularity, his invulnerability to the claims of absolute theories. This contrast has implications for the life of Western culture that extend far beyond the academic study of English. Mr. Strickland, with his generosity to those he opposes, his intellectual curiosity and linguistic skills, is a formidable defender of "criticism". Which needed one.

A. S. Byatt

Concerts in London

Ravel without profundity

LSO/Previn

Festival Hall

Ravel once said, with reference to his G major Piano Concerto, that the music of a concerto should be like a lighted candle, not a lamp, and not aim at profundity or at dramatic effects. If a composer is to be taken at his word about his own music, then Christina Ortiz's performance of the work on Sunday was satisfyingly authoritative.

Part of an all-Ravel concert, the first in a four-concert series by the London Symphony Orchestra under its conductor emeritus, André Previn, the concerto pleased more than it surprised by joy: the moments of greater profundity and the

sense of drama which can kindle in spite of themselves and take one delightfully unaware at times in this work were missing.

The first movement had a brittle, decorative quality that was not, in its own way, unattractive; but Ortiz's fastidious, miniaturist precision, at times too unsupple, and overcompensated for by a too self-conscious expansiveness in the second movement, served her better in the last movement, where her entries teased their way in and out of the orchestra like one of so many mischievously leering faces.

If by the end of the *Mother Goose Suite* one had the feeling of being read to from a modern, luxurious, delicately-tinted book rather than rediscovering

the bold, live details of a favourite edition, one's attention was held throughout the telling. It was a performance for the connoisseur of fine sound, particularly memorable was the pulse of the woodwind.

We were whisked in and out of the evening with playing and immaculate finesse and unashamed hedonism in the *Valses nobles et sentimentales* and the choreographic poem *La Valse*, even if the last piece, by virtue of the quality of energy invested and the quantity of steam generated, seemed on Sunday to conjure up the massive and dogged power of an old railway engine rather than the "fantastic and fatal whirling" of the ballroom Ravel visualized.

Hilary Finch

Wells and "Gesselle, wolf's wir uns", the tale of the gentleman who dressed up as monks to hear young ladies' confessions.

The sense of barely moving breath in the perfectly judged and swaying vocal phrases of the death-song "Streb' ich" showed Mr Shirley-Quirk's equally affective sensitivity to the shadow behind Wolf's Italian sun.

He was less successful in those songs which require a defter manipulation of mood and music line in "Und stehst ihr früh", for instance, a radiant song of early morning, his vowels needed to be lightened, ventilated to match the transience of the musical texture.

Miss Armstrong, in pure, supple voice, brought a constantly engaging manner to all her songs, if, at times, it was her own worst enemy. In her

anxious words to her lover's friend setting out for war ("Der jungen Leute"), the expressive energy seemed trapped in each word too much to enliven the line; similarly the mock tragedy and contrasts within "Ich esse nun mein Brot" would have been more effective but she supported more strongly the vocal line.

She was at her best in those songs which allowed her to linger longer and more fully as she can do so effectively, a variety of timbres and tones within one dynamic level and mood. The shaping of each phrase, the way in which "Hans" and the uncouthly timbres she brought to "Wir haben beide" were, as throughout the recital, supported and coloured by piano playing of sensitively nuanced detail from Roger Vignoles.

di's more familiar concertos to strings including his experiment in the bucolic vein, the concerto in G "Alta Rustica", and the most portions of his *L'Estro Armonico*, opus 3 No 11, neatly executed by the smaller ensemble with John Holloway and Katharine Macintosh as eloquent soloists. Christopher Hiron offered a cool but nicely balanced interpretation of the Spring Concerto from *The Four Seasons* while John Holloway returned as soloist for the Summer Concerto seemed determined to prove that "authentic" instruments can be as exciting and expressive as their modern successors, wallowing indulgently with an unusual degree of rhythmic liberty and portamento in the more sultry moments of the opening allegro and exaggerating the impetuosity of the final presto.

Frank Dobbins

London debuts

The programme offered by the pianists Martin Visknick and Jeremy White looked both enjoyable and interesting on paper: two Bach harpsichord suites arranged for guitar duo, two pieces by Dowland on the same way and a solo work by each of the performers. In the event the disappointment could hardly have been greater. If I had been seen in the flower prints, apart from a progressive simplification, but the *Celia* prints become much looser and more instantaneous as time goes by. I am not sure that is always an improvement, but it is good to see again that Hockney is not yet willing to rest on his laurels

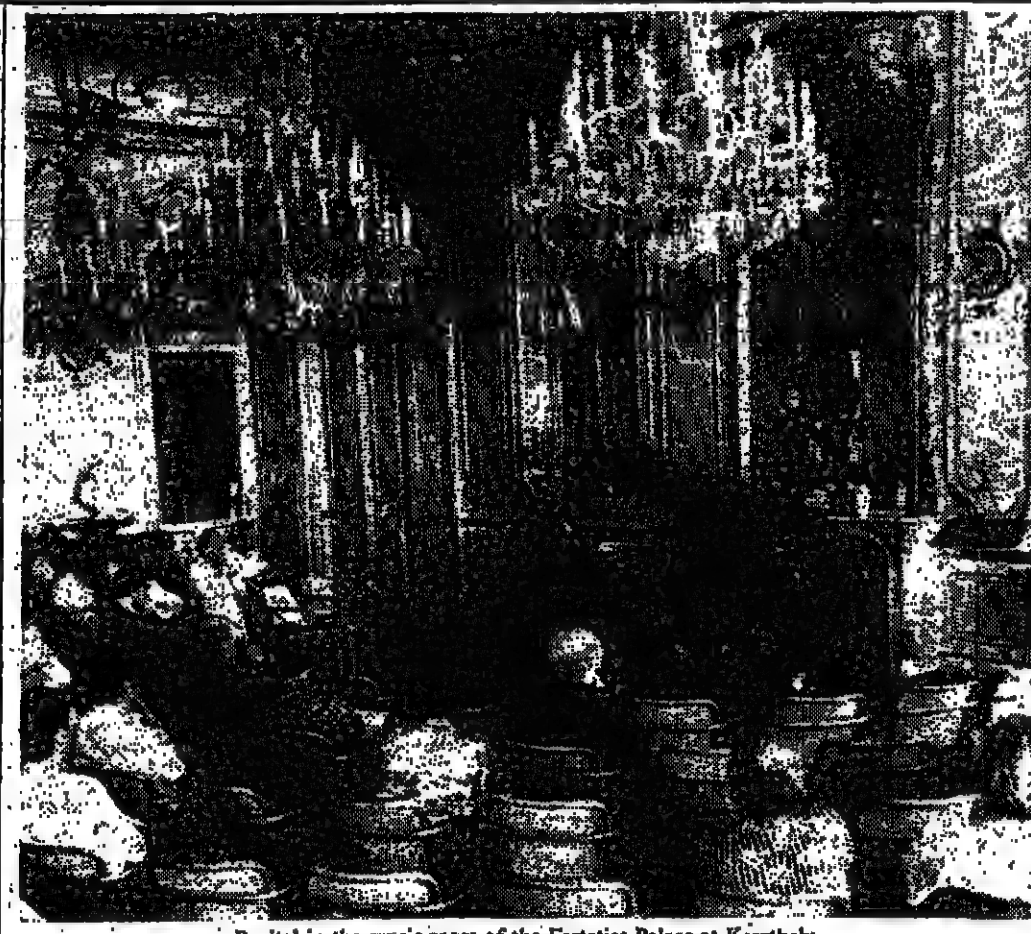
Apart from the squeaks and buzzes that can bedevil the strings of the average guitarist, there was little elementary control. The sole purpose seemed to be safely to complete the way through the music, and there were moments when this seemed ambitious, but it was for the sense of inevitable development, of every note effortlessly falling into place, that can lift this music so far above the merely pleasant. Instead one was aware of disjointed phrasing, inadequate co-ordination and a series of jerky, ill-connected groups of notes.

Jeremy White pulled clear of this mess in his own *Balka*, a well-balanced work which developed the full colour range of the guitar, from nasal piping to more mellow textures reminiscent of Ravel's harp writing. Here, in his own work, he seemed to find the musicality so lacking elsewhere, and it must be said that the two players be seemed to be the less prone to accidents.

The American Cellist Gerard Leclair was rather more successful. His teacher, Pierre Rournier, has dubbed him "a great talent", and this is probably true, but both in interpretation and technique, Leclair did not make life easy for himself by attempting the Kodaly Sonata for unaccompanied cello, which must be pretty well the most difficult work in the instrument's repertoire. Although he attacked it with plenty of wild spirit, there seemed little between the dynamic extremes. The fine line between loud and noisy was too often crossed, with detrimental results to both tonal colour and intonation.

At the start of the recital, because of the tension of the occasion, too much pressure was applied to the strings and too many of the notes were cut short in order to sustain an aggressive approach. This also affected the last work played, Stravinsky's *Suite Italienne*.

Simon Mundy



Hungarian music on display

You could say that the Hungarians are uncommonly generous hosts, anxious that their foreign guests feel unentertained. Or you could say that in their small country, so bursting with talent, they urgently need to find work for their own artists overseas. Both would be equally true. For after young visitors from all corners of the globe, even Cuba and Japan, had held the stage each day throughout the recent Interforum 1981, each evening brought a special concert designed for the delectation of foreign guests, and also putting a representative cross-section of Hungarian musical activity in the shop-window.

Nothing was more stimulating than the farewell event in Budapest by the Ferenc Liszt Chamber Orchestra, a conductorless string group some sixteen strong (plus harpsichord), the more so since it allowed us to visit the recently restored Vigadó Hall, overlooking the Danube. Though a recording session prevented the use of the big auditorium, even the bodily painted foyer, with its enormous candelabra, and warm acoustics, happily accommodated performers and guests for a programme of W. F. Bach, Mozart and finally Bartók, whose *Divertimento* was played with a particularly acute blend of the pungent and mysterious.

In the music room of the Festetics Palace at Keszthely,

the chosen venue for Interforum 1981, the series predictably began with a Bartók chamber concert memorable for an exceptionally intense and revelatory account of the second string quartet from the *Takács Quartet*, winners of recent contests at Evian and Portsmouth and more than able to uphold Hungary's noble string quartet tradition. The dramatic soprano Veronika Kincses was perhaps even too big and professional for folksong arrangements. The pianist Imre Rohmann had great panache while (like several others of his kind heard during the week) slightly underestimating the room's problematical reverberance in his chosen solos.

Mr Rohmann was again very audible the following night when, still more ambitiously, larger forces were transported from the capital for a performance of Rossini's *Petite messe solennelle* in its original version with piano and harmonium. The firmly-focused tone and malleable phrasing of the Budapest Madrigal Ensemble under Ferenc Szekeres, a former pupil of Kodály, left no doubt as to how much the country owes to that great choral teacher. Soloists included the full-throated tenor, Andras Molnar, the contralto Klara Takacs, with a smooth-flowing voice of cream, and the by now well-known soprano Ilona Tokody, wooing as ever though margi-

nally too willing to disrupt line in the pursuit of expression. Nor were the very old and new forgotten. The gory castle of Sarvár, an hour or so's drive to the north, was chosen as setting for the old music, with traditional items emerging more colourful than Telemann (plus others) from the Collegium Musicum, but with the Budapest Brass Quintet rarely brilliant enough to win the day in whatever they played, albeit only circumspect English dances. For contemporary music the venue was Keszthely's own modest theatre. Here, Kurtág's epigrammatic *Remembrance Noise*, beautifully performed by the Glyndebourne-known Adrienne Csengery and Gabor Takacs-Nagy, stood out enough to explain the composer's international renown. László Sár's ingenious Sonati No 2 for percussion and flute also explained why the flautist Béla Balaton, but to sample a dignified recital of Bach and Mendelssohn by the soprano Katalin Schultz and the organist Zsuzsa Elekcs.

Even the journey back from Keszthely to Budapest was broken at Tihany not just to admire its twin-towered church, one of the oldest in the land, and a choice panoramic view of Lake Balaton, but to sample a dignified recital of Bach and Mendelssohn by the soprano Katalin Schultz and the organist Zsuzsa Elekcs.

Joan Chissell

Cox accepts the challenge

John Cox, director of production at Glyndebourne, has decided to put himself to the test and has accepted the post of general administrator of Scottish Opera which he will take up next June, 18 months after the departure from Glasgow of Peter Ebbart.

He realises just what a test it will be. Scottish Opera has been in disastrous financial and, with both its administration and its artistic standards suffering as well, the company has had its work cut out simply to survive.

Although Cox does not leave Glyndebourne until next summer, he will be involved in much of the planning at Scottish Opera which he will take up next June, 18 months after the departure from Glasgow of Peter Ebbart.

He realises just what a test it will be. Scottish Opera has been in disastrous financial and, with both its administration and its artistic standards suffering as well, the company has had its work cut out simply to survive.

Once he takes over as general administrator, he will produce one opera a year for the company, but no more. Scottish Opera says: "He does recognize that this is an administrative job which overlaps both the artistic and the financial side. He is not going to be an 'intendant' in the European sense."

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Academy of Ancient Music/Hogwood

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Since 1973, when Christopher Hogwood founded his Academy, great progress has been made in the performance of eighteenth-century music on "authentic" or original instruments.

Indeed it is now more common to hear baroque works played that way. Sunday night's concert of music by Telemann and Vivaldi reflected admirably the achievements of the past few years, illustrating the highest standards of musical technique and ensemble.

The first half of the evening was devoted to three unusual works by the prolific Telemann, beginning with a "Concerto Polonois" — a lightweight piece cast in the conventional Italian mould, but hinting at the "barbaric charms" of the

peasant fiddling which the composer encountered around 1705 when he spent some time in the Cracow region.

The more orthodox influence of Vivaldi was clearly evident in the second piece, a concerto in C major for four violins, in Telemann's quest for novelty was reassessed in his readiness to dispense with the usual orchestral accompaniment.

The suite *Burlesque de Quixotte* in turn illustrated not only contemporary Frenchified manners in its standardized overture, but showed considerable imagination in the ensuing movements, which humorously depicted selected episodes from the adventures of Cervantes' hero, including agitated semi-quavers for Sancho Panza's mule and sticky fingers for the don's rest.

The second half of the concert offered four of Vival-



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A CABINET MARKING TIME BUT NOT IN STEP

The cabinet meeting tomorrow provides a rare opportunity for senior Ministers to appraise the Government's economic strategy. Nobody will stand on the steps of Downing Street announcing decisions, but the meeting has real choices and it has considerable symbolic importance. The impression is that, two years into its term, the Government is waiting for something to turn up. All the main indicators of the economy are stuck, with the exception of unemployment which is on a trend to reach 3 million by the end of next year. In the spring we were led to believe that growth was round the corner.

In the summer, the duty of telling the nation the recession is not over has been assumed by the Leader of the House, Mr Francis Pym, who is presumably cast as Cassandra simply because he is the only senior Minister who has not been saying the opposite in the previous months.

An end to the drop in output by the end of this summer, which is possible, would not be Mr Pym's pessimism. This is likely to be some modest restocking but the best forecast is for output to stay flat. Certainly predictions for sustained recovery are premature and the immobilism is accompanied by something which strikes to the heart of everything the Government has set out to achieve. The fall in inflation, which has been its single economic achievement, is coming to an end. There is no prospect of single figure inflation by the end of this year. Worse, there is no real likelihood of that next year either. Indeed, inflation may rise again next year before falling back to about 10 per cent.

This would be a political disaster for the Government, carrying with it a threat of further wage inflation. The falling inflation has helped to drive down the level of settlements inherited from Labour but a recurrence bodes ill for an average settlement of around 5 per cent or less which we need if there is to be any improvement in Britain's competitive position. The Government's chosen main weapon for restoring growth, a cut in minimum lending rates from 14 to 12 per cent, is in jeopardy also and in its place a fear that interest rates may have to move up, not down, in the months ahead. It is not all gloom. There are too many stories of companies which have used the recession to cut out decades of inefficiency and over-manning for them all to be false. The money supply seems to be growing roughly in line with the Government's target if the distorting effects of the Civil Service strike are ruled out. And the firm stand against the Civil Service unions has been exemplary.

Delicate choices

But putting together every scrap of optimism does suggest that the Government risks going into the next election with things not actually getting worse rather than getting positively better. The fissionable Labour Party is unattractive and the Social Democrats are unproven; but it would be a serious Government which would hope to win an election by announcing it had succeeded in doubling unemployment, reducing national output, and keeping inflation near 10 per cent, a little above the level in the last months of the Labour Government.

The Government is therefore faced with delicate political and economic choices. If it continues along its present course, it is not doomed to electoral defeat, but it will not be able to win the election on its own merits. Mrs Thatcher must surely calculate on the basis of an election in the autumn of 1983. If things are going badly then she can delay until the spring of 1984 but Mr Callaghan's example should be a warning to her of how dangerous it is to risk a final disruptive winter. To stand a reasonable chance in October 1983, the Government must be able to point to evidence of economic improvement by the autumn of 1982. This means either that Ministers at tomorrow's meeting must be confident that present policies will by then be seen to be successful or that the necessary corrective measures

will be taken by this autumn at the latest.

The Government has so far set itself a single economic target, the reduction of inflation, with the single weapon of monetary control. It has not had a policy for Sterling, it has not had a policy for investment and its policy for wages has amounted to leaving it to unemployment and the fall of inflation. It is doubtful if inflation can be defeated by determination and monetarism; it is certain that a national recovery cannot be achieved that way.

The most likely course is for the Government to declare that it is redoubling its efforts to conquer inflation but if this should be the outcome tomorrow, Ministers will have to recognize what it entails. It will only be a usable card in the next election if the Government can show that inflation is significantly lower than when Labour left office. That has to mean getting it down to around 5-7 per cent. It is an admirable target but achieving it will need some steel and a lot of luck. The spending cuts that have eluded the Government for so long will have to be made and they will be painful. The election pledges which hedged in the Chancellor before his Budget this year will have to be broken. That could mean cuts in pensions, or cuts in the health service or defence, two areas which have so far escaped. It will mean a much tougher attitude towards jobs in the Civil Service. The lesson of the past two years is that these cuts have been made only to achieve with the best will in the world. In a Cabinet where most of the spending ministers are out of sympathy with the whole philosophy of cutting spending, they are almost impossible. Even within the Treasury there is a resigned acceptance that at the end of the summer a bitter argument about spending cuts will develop and we will be lucky to emerge without further spending increases.

Inflation the first enemy

Ministers will have to reconcile themselves, further, to the fact that if they choose to attack inflation as their prime target, they will have to abandon their hopes of big tax cuts. When they came to power, the Conservatives hoped to achieve a big reduction in the burden of taxation. They talked of a 25 per cent standard rate. It is doubtful now if the Government can even return the level of direct taxation to what it was after its first Budget.

There is, in short, a price to be paid for an anti-inflation policy which consists of high interest rates, high exchange rates and tight fiscal control. The political price is obvious and the economic price is that a renewed attack on inflation, especially if accompanied with higher interest rates, arrives with it at least a short-term worsening of the recession.

There are two further steps which would fit well with a recommitment to the strategy of making inflation the first enemy. All Ministers should be asked to throw their weight behind a campaign for realism in pay; people in work have had an unjustified rise in their living standards and high cost to the unemployed and those on a fixed income. Secondly, the Cabinet can overrule Mr Prior's Fabianism and insist on attacking trade union restrictive practices which add to costs and limit opportunity.

There would be some turmoil in attempting all this. There would be a year, perhaps, in which living standards would fall. There would be a need for tough nerves and a united Cabinet before the benefits could start to be felt. But a demonstration that this was to be the policy would give credibility and coherence back to an increasingly tattered strategy.

What is the alternative if Ministers think that the price of this policy is too high? A general reflation of the kind the Labour Party advocates is political and economic suicide. Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe in particular have set such store by the determination to avoid U-turns that they would be subject to ridicule if they were seen to change their policy too abruptly. If the new policies were successful that would be seen not so much as a justification of ministerial wisdom in

switching course as a condemnation of ministerial pique during their first two and half years in office. There is only a limited amount, therefore, that the Government can do without inviting ridicule and stoking up inflation to a dangerous degree. Any honest alternative from the "wets" has to start out from the fact that it must concentrate on ways of boosting the economy without pushing up the underlying inflation rate too much.

The measures they can advocate are those which increase demand and yet curb inflation. We need to cut company costs in employing labour and increase the incentive to invest in the capital equipment which is needed to modernize our industry. There is a ready means available for cutting labour costs. The surcharge on National Insurance contributions is a subject for criticism. A phased reduction of the National Insurance charge would reduce inflation and raise output.

The second main area where an alternative policy could increase output without necessarily increasing inflation is by the stimulation of investment. Investment in the private sector is inhibited by the lack of demand, the high rate of return required and the fact that many companies find it impossible to offset the cost against tax on their profits because they have not been making any profits. There is a question mark also against our financial system which makes borrowing for consumption and inflation relatively easy by comparison with borrowing for investment. Changes in that area will take a decade, on recent experience, but on taxation the Government could look again at the scheme proposed by the Confederation of British Industry which would give interest relief to companies not making enough to pay tax on profits. It goes without saying that the "wets" should also resist any further raising of interest rates. In the public sector, the purchaser's role should be to press for further capital investment in the soundest schemes. The candidates are well known, ranging from the Channel tunnel to the modernization of our phone.

Railway electrification is another excellent candidate provided it is accompanied by firm and monitored labour productivity. In addition, the alternative policy would be to have the Government use its power as a purchaser to speed up the development of new industry. There should be a more aggressive approach to modernizing the way in which the Civil Service works. It would improve its efficiency and help build up Britain's presence in growing areas such as word processing.

The price of expansion

Taken together, these boosts to investment and cuts in the insurance surcharge would push up the level of public borrowing, probably lead to faster growth in the money supply and would tend to bring down the value of the pound if left to float. The increase in PSBR will be money better spent than in paying interest charges to the banks and dole money to skilled people. But there would be, and there would have to be, an extra inflationary tendency. It is the price that any expansionary strategy will probably have to pay in the early stages, short of an incomes freeze and a fixed rate for the pound.

The alternative policy does not stretch political credibility. Ministers would be able to argue plausibly that what they are intending to do is a natural extension of previous policies to take account of changing circumstances — and after all, is this Government which has bailed out the Tories and British Leyland on a scale nobody would have predicted.

What the country has a right to expect is that ministers will decide soon which of the two roads discussed above they intend to follow and, having decided, to take the country into its confidence. Inactive against U-turns is not an adequate substitute for leadership and for explanation. As it assembles tomorrow the Cabinet gives the impression of marking time and of not even doing that in step.

Allegiances of a Councillor

From Councillor C. P. Lewcock

Sir, It seems you have left a very important figure out of your picture (leading article, June 13) of the master-servant relationship in local government. That is the elector.

I am a local government officer and now as well a County Councillor. But I was not elected by NALGO. I was elected by the people in the community where I live. They were made aware in my election literature of my profession and they chose to elect me because, presumably, they felt that I would serve their interests better than my opponents. I intend to serve these people to the best of my ability. If your suggestion to disable any local government officer from standing for election in any local authority were adopted I should be denied the opportunity to serve and local people would be denied their choice.

The answer to the problem you pose is to strengthen the ties of accountability between the elector and the member so that if he or she acts against the interests of local people that may be effectively dealt with in the ballot box. The introduction of proportional representation for CSE and LEVs is, however, proving to be very long. Ten years elapsed between the Schools Council recommendation in 1970 for a common examination

Party credentials

From Mr Robert N. Wareing

Sir, I read with interest, and not a little incredulity, your report of a speech made by Denis Healey to the Municipal Workers' Union conference (June 9) in which he made a personal and ill-informed attack against myself. Perhaps you will allow me to set the record straight.

Mr Healey stated that Eric Ogden, MP for Liverpool West Derby had been "shouldered out by a polytechnic lecturer". A minor point, but I am a lecturer at the General Liverpool College of Further Education. More serious is his claim that an attempt is being made "to replace the natural traditional backbone of the party, the industrial working class of Britain, with white collar intellectuals and professionals 'with clean hands'". I would suggest that by comparison with Mr Healey I possess impeccable working class credentials. I am, then, a former, later a lorry driver, working at the Liverpool docks in hail, rain, and snow — his tough life leading to a premature death at the age of 61. Mr Healey's father was the Principal of the Technical College and the first member of my family ever to have been employed in a non-manual job.

When I studied for my university degree it was at evening classes here in industrial Liverpool after a hard day's work and not in the rarified atmosphere of Balliol College, Oxford. Since then, I have spent much of my life endeavouring to improve the lot of working class students by preparing them for higher education. I always thought that socialists were interested in improvement.

Readers should be forgiven for imagining that I am some sort of "bed-sitter" socialist just having infiltrated from the Socialist Workers' Party or the International

Draining the Broads

From Miss Lucy Neville

Sir, I was pleased to see the coverage *The Times* (June 6) gave to the proposed drainage of nearly 500 acres of broadland near Halvergate on the Norfolk Broads. I was dismayed, however, to read of the sort of compromise that the Broads Authority is prepared to make.

Only a quarter of the area is saved for the wild life and flora that cannot be considered as a very satisfactory result. I think this particular case exposes many faults in the present notions of "wild conservation" means and how far one should be prepared to go to defend as yet undamaged countryside.

The greatest threat to the countryside is that of possible commercial gain. For this reason alone the farming community cannot be the custodians of the countryside. They are the business developers of the country. They do not necessarily know anything about wild flora and fauna let alone appreciate the benefits to be reaped from maintaining an ecological balance. If only one farmer behaves responsibly it clearly depends on the amount of land at his disposal that will govern the damage he can and will do.

Those farmers that do protect and even develop corners of fields to benefit the wildlife cannot compensate for the vast tracts of land that are ploughed up for agriculture, though it does express the desire some farmers feel to retain a balance.

Compromise in conservation usually means the farmers gaining at wildlife's expense. If conservationists are appalled by being given a token little parcel of land, which I'm afraid a few acres actually is, they cannot hope to support our landscape. In Halvergate there are two areas of special scientific interest and if the farmers allow the authorities to have a mere quarter of the area including these sites, they will shrink away. The rest of the area meanwhile will be drained, herbicides and pesticides

Ethics of fasting

From Canon Eric James

Sir, It could be helpful just now to compare and contrast Gandhi's public fasting with that of the Maze prisoners.

Pyarelal Nayyar, Gandhi's biographer, writing in *The Statesman* of January 3, 1967, on "The right and wrong uses of fasting: How Gandhi's standards apply today", concluded that fasting "cannot be resorted to against those who regard us as their enemy, or on whose love we have not established a claim by dint of selfless service; it cannot be resorted to by a person who has not identified himself with, or worked for the cause he is fasting for; it cannot be used for gaining a material selfish end, or to change the honestly held opinion of another or in support of an issue that is not clear, feasible and demonstrably just".

Eric Erikson, in a chapter of his study of Gandhi significantly called

Practical skills and examinations

From Mr William H. Stubbs

Sir, There has indeed been a shift between the values given to the academic and practical skills of young people. (*The Times*, June 12) This is only too evident to those whose responsibility it is to advise school leavers on job opportunities. Society in general and employers in particular place great weight on the academic achievements of school leavers, often at the expense of other personal skills and qualities. When jobs are scarce it must seem unfair to young people only to be asked to show evidence of success in examinations (in the case of GCE O levels this is based on performance in a two or three-hour test) without their being able to present other testimony of their abilities to apply themselves diligently, reliably, punctually and honestly to work.

There are two developments which could help in restoring the balance:

One: the implementation of a nationally recognized common system of examining at 16-plus. The replacement for CSE and LEVs is unfortunately has not achieved widespread acceptance by employers and is due to be replaced. The time being taken to construct a replacement for CSE and LEVs is, however, proving to be very long. Ten years elapsed between the Schools Council recommendation in 1970 for a common examination

system at 16-plus and the acceptance in principle by the Government last year. No date has been given for the introduction of the new exam but it is unlikely to be before 1987.

In the meantime the preference given by employers to O level will continue to mean that many young people will choose a more academic course of study when their talents may be elsewhere. Thus one of the highest levels of youth unemployment will continue to coincide with uncertainty about the schools examination system.

Two: a wider acceptance by employers of alternative methods of describing the talents of young people. Considerable efforts are being made by teachers in schools to develop documentary records of work, "suppl. profiles", which attempt to describe the attributes of each individual young person. This is a task which demands much careful thought and attention. Efforts such as these need to be recognized as providing useful evidence for employment.

Without progress on both these matters the talents of many intelligent and motivated young men and women will continue to be unrecognized and undervalued.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM H. STUBBS,
Director of Education (Schools),
Inner London Education Authority,
The County Hall, SE1.

Benefit strike victims

From Mr James Earthrowl

Sir, Current unrest and industrial action harm many people when social security money cannot be paid promptly, although those who have some savings manage to get by for a few days.

Not so those who have no resources at all and rely desperately on the social security paying office. When pressures force the payment of social security money to be delayed, the hardship is acute. I am a member of the National Association of Beneficiaries (NAB) and I am sure that many others are in the same position.

For instance, an ex-offender who has found a job and can produce a confirming letter from his employer will not receive his wages until the end of his first or his second week's work. He has to live on his own but the landlady wants rent in advance which normally the Department of Health and Social Security will cover. Without pre-payment he loses his home. To such a man the offer of an appointment some days ahead shows lack of understanding of his problem.

To cover the needs of such a man means a serious demand on the resources of the State and the society. It is difficult to turn a man away when "through-care" for his rehabilitation has reached this stage. He cannot afford bus fares to the central office for an offer of an appointment some days ahead shows lack of understanding of his problem.

To cover the needs of such a man means a serious demand on the resources of the State and the society. It is difficult to turn a man away when "through-care" for his rehabilitation has reached this stage. He cannot afford bus fares to the central office for an offer of an appointment some days ahead shows lack of understanding of his problem.

Book values

From Mr Alan Bevan

Sir, The recent exchange in your paper between Lord Rothschild and Kenneth Baker on investment in rare books is misleading in that the books' 1981 values are not estimates of current market selling prices; that is prices at which they could be currently bought by collectors.

In assessing their performance as investments one should realistically value them in terms of their current realizable prices, that is book sellers' buying prices. This is half the current market prices, as many who have invested in stamps have found to their cost and dismay.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BEVAN,
10 Holders Hill Gardens, NW4.

'The War Game' under wraps

From Miss Gillian Peete

Sir, Mr Nicholas Horsley's letter (June 13) will, I hope, stimulate further discussion about the BBC's decision not to show "The War Game". As a member of the General Advisory Council, I do not think it necessary to comment further on the substance of what took place at its last meeting. However I should like to make two points about the issues raised by the film itself and by the reluctance of the BBC to allow the general public to see it.

First, it seems to me that any argument for protecting the public from the distress which the film might cause has been vitiated by the fact that a very large number of people know both of the film's existence and of its contents. (Apart from widespread press descriptions, it is freely available for cinema clubs and private hire.) There is now much better propaganda for the anti-nuclear cause in the BBC's refusal to screen "The War Game" on television than there is in the watered-down and unpleasant though its contents are.

Secondly, it is by no means clear that the film's depiction of what would happen in the event of nuclear war has been vitiated by the fact that a very large number of people know both of the film's existence and of its contents. (Apart from widespread press descriptions, it is freely available for cinema clubs and private hire.) There is now much better propaganda for the anti-nuclear cause in the BBC's refusal to screen "The War Game" on television than there is in the watered-down and unpleasant though its contents are.

Additional expenditure on defence and nuclear weapons does, however, need public support. That support cannot be built when the issues of defence strategy are treated as subjects which should not be discussed in public. Parliament, after a decade in which the British Government has been unable to assess the moral, economic and strategic questions raised by our nuclear capacity.

The BBC's responsibility to contribute to the debate outside Parliament would be discharged more effectively by screening "The War Game" than by continuing to acquiesce in what looks like — whether rightly or wrongly — government-inspired censorship.

Yours faithfully,
GILLIAN PEETE,
Lady Margaret Hall,
Oxford, June 13.

Forty years on

From Commander C. F. Walker, RN

Sir, When young Miss Phillips is a little older no doubt her grandfather, the Duke of Edinburgh will enjoy telling her how he assisted in the sinking of her namesake, the Italian cruiser Zara, at the battle of Matapan, for which he was mentioned in despatches.

Yours faithfully,
C. F. WALKER,
Pantons,
Dallington,
Heathfield,
June 12.

The Leverage of Truth, records that at one time Gandhi urged any individual or authority that was "fasted against", and which considered the fast to be blackmail, "to refuse to yield to it, even though the refusal may result in the death of the fasting person". Gandhi also insisted that the fasting person must be prepared to the end to discover or to be convinced of a flaw in his position. "Fasting", writes Erikson, "can serve so many motivations and exigencies that it can be as corrupt as it can be sublime."

Joseph Bonaventura in her *Conquest of Violence* writes that "the only dogma in the Gandhian philosophy centres here: that the only test of truth is action based on the refusal to do harm."

Yours sincerely,
ERIC JAMES,
Director of Christian Action,
43 Holywell Hill,
St. Albans,
Hertsfordshire,
June 10.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Flight from the dollar

It has taken several sets of better-than-expected United States money supply figures to persuade international markets that the dollar has seen its peak. But yesterday, foreign exchange dealers round the world finally seemed intent on getting out of the United States currency. The expectation, of course, is that dollar interest rates are now on their way down and will continue to move that way over the rest of the summer. Just how justifiable a hope that will prove remains to be seen: the Federal Reserve is presumably keen to avoid yet another round of rapidly falling rates followed by an equally rapid resurgence a few months hence.

In London, the fall in United States rates and the sharp recovery in sterling made it a much brighter day in the gilt-edged market. Gains at the longer end of the market stretched to 2 1/2%. However, there are still a number of major question-marks as to where gilts can go from here. Signs that the Government may be on the verge of winning its current pay battle with the civil servants is undoubtedly bullish for sentiment. It would be doubly so if the market could feel that such a victory would act as reinforcement for the Thatcherites in the Cabinet when it comes to discussion on where Government economic policy goes from here.

Shorter term, an ending of the civil servants' dispute would lead straight into the problem of funding and money market management over the rest of the summer as outstanding tax payments were cleared. Would tightness in money markets and short-term interest rates hold back a gilt-edged market recovery? Would the Government want to fund heavily given the size of the tax to be recovered? It will be interesting to see how the authorities choose to play their hand and it is worth noting, incidentally, that the 2 per cent index-linked stock is rapidly moving back towards par — the achievement of which would make it that much easier to try a second issue.

jumbo issue there are enough large companies reporting over the next few weeks to make a fairly steady flow of rights issues fairly certain, which is likely to keep the market in its present fragile condition.

● The French bourse seems to be coming to terms with the prospect of a firmly socialist administration with share prices showing little reaction to the socialists' sweeping victory in the elections in marked contrast to the near panic sell-off only a month ago when Mitterrand won the Presidency.

Politically, the poor showing of the Communists has been generally interpreted as a bull point, but the concern all along has been that the socialists will command a Parliamentary majority to give them the free hand in pushing through their widespread nationalization proposals and that they have now secured. But some members of the new administration have been intent to play down the nationalization threat. In the meantime, after two strong years the stock market will have to come to terms with a weak currency and the inflationary consequences both of this and the socialists' economic policy. The outlook for corporate profits also looks unpromising — the huge Saint-Gobain industrial group was warning yesterday of a fall in 1981 earnings — but much depends on the socialists' line on wage demands.

Godfrey Davis Cash to Diversify

Godfrey Davis, helped mainly by its four Ford dealerships, has emerged from one of the duller years for motor distributors with only a small dent to profits. Heavy destocking early last spring put Davis in good stead to beat much of price cutting on falling volumes and pressure on margins ahead of many competitors. So pre-tax profits, the first since the reorganization after the sale of its car rental business to Europcar, came out 17 per cent lower at £2.57m, out of which the Ford dealerships, leasing and contract hire business contributed £2m compared with £2.38m on sales £2m down at £76m.

Much the most interesting aspect of the group is the £22m deal with Europcar, a subsidiary of Renault. Although Davis is still well pleased with the sale it has left the



Mr Cecil Redfern, chairman of Godfrey Davis.

group with one-off losses for the year. There are extraordinary costs at £2.4m to cover a provision for reorganization expenses of £1.7m and deferred taxation of £1.6m, less advance corporation tax recoverable of £954,000 arising from the sale, which leave a net loss of £186,000.

At 74p, the shares yield 6.7 per cent and are backed by net assets closer to 130p a share and at least maintained profits in the current year. But Davis's entrepreneurial skills will be tested by the way it uses the £5m cash it raised from the Europcar deal (the rest was distributed to shareholders) and at the moment it is only talking vaguely about acquisitions up to £15m — outside the motor industry.

Peter Norman, on the latest report from the Bank for International Settlements

Thumbs down for the monetarists

Monetarism has become a dirty word for the people who monitor international monetary policy. The Bank for International Settlements yesterday told western governments that they have been wrong to rely mainly on monetary policy to combat inflation.

In its annual report the BIS said that monetary action should be accompanied by a reduction in public sector deficits, the creation of more flexible markets and, if possible, an incomes policy based on consensus rather than constraint.

The bank is a conservative institution based in the quiet and staid Swiss city of Basle. As the central bankers' bank, it has traditionally been thought of as an institution which is likely to adopt a monetarist approach to economic affairs. But as over the last two years it has become increasingly disenchanted with monetarism.

The BIS is now on the side of the economic "wets", largely because of its observations of monetary policy, as applied in the United States and Britain.

In its latest annual report the bank has avoided directly criticizing the policies of the British Government. It prefers to let the facts speak for themselves.

There is none of the light-hearted flippancy of last year, when the BIS said that Mrs Thatcher's policies were giving bureaucrats and economists a chance to observe an experiment akin to those always available to natural scientists.

Instead, there is a gloomy chronicle of bad news: recession started earlier in Britain than anywhere else;

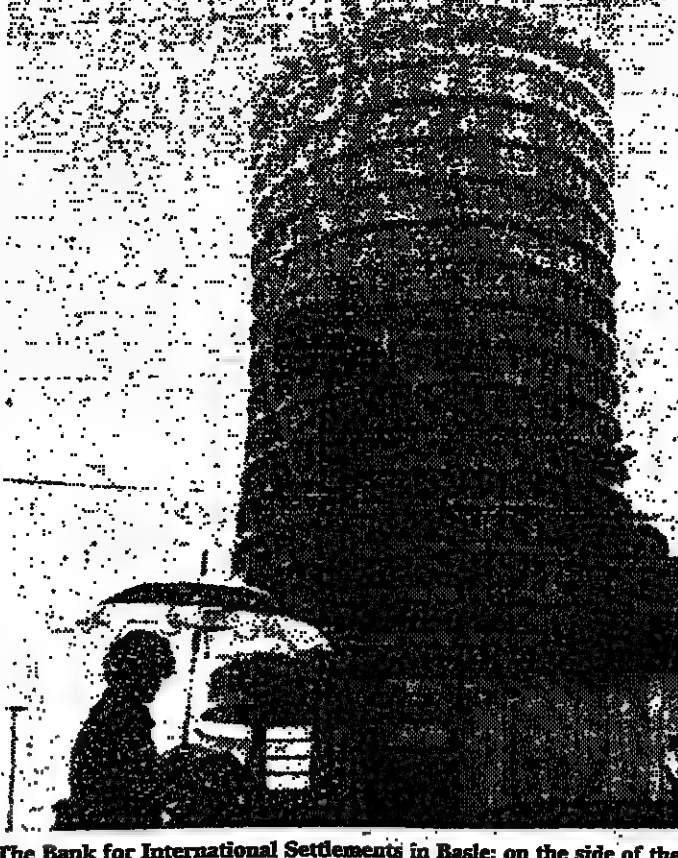
unemployment has risen to more than 10 per cent of the working population; and the country has experienced its sharpest economic setback since the Second World War.

Even more significant is the BIS's concern over United States policies. The adoption of new monetary techniques while the United States attempts to control the growth of money stock by regulating the volume of reserves available to the banking system has created an era of volatile interest rates. In the bank's view the sudden ups and downs of American interest rates are upsetting the United States domestic economy and also creating major international monetary disturbances.

But, while the central bankers' bank is free to express its concern in a diplomatic manner, this does nothing to diminish the problems faced by central bank presidents in Europe. Over the past weekend central bank governors from the developing countries, the eastern block and the industrialized world converged on Basle.

Although it was largely a social event, the EEC central bank governors took the opportunity of lobbying their American colleagues to try to achieve moderation in American monetary policy.

Dr Jelle Zijlstra, who is president of the BIS and also president of the Dutch central bank, said at the weekend that he was 110 per cent behind the United States anti-inflationary policies. But he made clear that these are the policies that in his country have led to an unusually high real interest rate and a growing number of business failures.



The Bank for International Settlements in Basle: on the side of the economic "wets".

Many European central bankers believe that America is exporting unemployment to the rest of the industrialized world by pursuing a monetary policy which establishes unnaturally high interest rates in many European countries.

Sadly, there is no coherent European response. The central banks and treasuries which are telling America to adopt a tough counter-inflation policy, are now in no position to complain because the Federal Reserve

has decided that monetary-based techniques are the best way of approaching this end.

While this latest annual report of the BIS is as much and as much as a message, it is likely to fall on deaf ears. It is clearly important to stress that the bank has done, at a policy which presses down aggregate demand in response to repeated increases in the price of oil and rising wages will create many risks in the political, social and economic spheres.

The BIS could take Britain as an example when it says that there are great risks of creating "high unemployment and low rates of industrial utilization which reduce current levels of activity and ultimately undermine profitability and the incentive to invest".

The bank is doing policy-makers a service in saying that monetary policy alone is not enough and in advocating freer markets. It is important that the bank should also remind the world that more investment capital is needed to create jobs and that public sector deficits must be lowered if there is to be a crowding-out of borrowers on capital markets.

The central bankers' bank has sent an important signal to all our central banks. It is sceptical about the monetary base experiment in America and it calls for a better coordination of policies to ensure that public sector deficits do not solve their economic problems at the expense of their trading partners.

But what is ultimately distressing is that the bank can only suggest policy alternatives such as incomes control — which have failed in the past and which cannot succeed unless there is a radical change in individual attitudes.

Pearce Wright

How reliable is the nuclear arithmetic?

A local authority in Suffolk is holding a referendum to discover the attitude of its residents to plans for a second nuclear power station in the district. This unprecedented move by a local council will test opinion on the Central Electricity Generating Board's controversial proposals to build the first of a series of 1,150 megawatt American-designed pressurized water reactors (PWRs), which will be designated Sizewell B.

A tight timetable has been set because of the CEGB's intention to start building the £1,200m station early in 1982. But there are several formidable difficulties in meeting that target.

The main hurdle comes next year with the public inquiry promised by the Government. Its terms of reference are still uncertain, though it is expected to be a broader version of the tribunal which examined the scheme to expand the waste nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at British Nuclear Fuels at Windscale in Cumbria.

There are other obstacles to be cleared. The safety of the PWR has to be agreed with the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate before a licence is issued to operate a station. An extensive technical dossier presenting the safety case for the CEGB was delivered in April, about three months behind schedule.

Essential safety information covering the design and construction methods and materials is also needed from the main contractor, the National Nuclear Corporation. That dossier has been promised by the end of the year and the Inspectorate hopes to complete its analysis by May next year, the

target date set for the public release of the safety study.

Whereas anti-nuclear objectors are totally opposed to the project on any terms, there are conflicts within the industry which also amount to serious stumbling blocks. There are fundamental differences of opinion about the choice of the PWR over the British-designed second generation nuclear system, the advanced gas-cooled reactor, AGR.

Seven AGR nuclear power stations are operating or under construction in the United Kingdom — Hinkley Point B, Hunterston B, Dungeness B, Hartlepool, Heysham, Heysham B and Torness, each with two AGR reactors of 660 megawatts. The price of the first AGR station ordered in 1965 was £50m. The combined cost of Heysham and Torness, for which contracts were finally placed two months ago, is £2,500m.

Separate issues are raised by the delay in placing contracts and by the huge escalation in the costs of building nuclear stations. Chief among them is the obvious difficulty in finding someone acceptable to all sides. The person most strongly tipped for the job is Dr Walter Marshall, chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority, who has also made a study of the safety of PWR-type reactors.

The advantage claimed for the American PWR-type of reactor is that it is cheaper to build, but there are several reasons why this argument is open to doubt.

In the absence of experience in building and operating PWRs in the United Kingdom much of the evidence about costs, reliability and safety comes from the United States. An examination of these factors is also made in a paper by an American study, *Power Plant Cost Escalation*, which looks at the changing capital costs of building nuclear and coal-fired stations and the relative impact on prices of nuclear safety and environmental regulations.

Rooney of BICC as the new chairman. But only last month Mr Rooney was effectively squeezed out in a manoeuvre which reflects the continuing industrial struggle between AGR and PWR factions.

The rumour has reached a stage where over the past few days it has been made clear in Whitehall that Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister and Mr Howell see it as a threat to their long-term strategy for the construction of 10 PWR stations — one a year — between 1983 and 1992. The appointment of a sort of moderator, to "knock a few heads together and ensure the PWR programme presses ahead", is being discussed.

In an industry with such a legacy of building, there is obviously difficulty in finding someone acceptable to all sides. The person most strongly tipped for the job is Dr Walter Marshall, chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority, who has also made a study of the safety of PWR-type reactors.

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It shows that the average capital costs of nuclear plants completed in the 1970s went up from \$366 per kilowatt of capacity in 1971 to \$587 in 1979, measured in constant 1979 dollars, this represents a rise of 60 per cent greater than the general level of inflation in the United States.

Reactor capital costs were higher mainly because of increased equipment and labour costs, while construction was disrupted through repeated modifications intended to correct design defects and improve safety standards.

Though the reactors under construction in Britain have been different, exactly the same circumstances have surrounded the construction costs in the United Kingdom.

Average capital costs for coal-fired plants rose meanwhile from \$346 a kilowatt to \$583 for the same period, according to the study. This was an increase, again, 66 per cent greater than general inflation. Virtually all the increased spending on coal plants went on pollution control equipment to clean the gases before they are emitted into the air.

The lesson which Mr Charles Komanoff, a former member of the New York City Environmental Protection Administration, draws from his study is that efforts to reduce safety problems will lead to a continued escalation of nuclear costs. Dealing with the environmental problems of coal stations will also increase costs, but at a much lower rate.

The technical reason is that safety systems in nuclear plants are complex matters not confined to a few systems, such as gas cleaners in coal plants. Examples of this are already

apparent in the modifications made to nuclear plant after the accident at Three Mile Island and in the adaptation of the American style of PWR to the safety philosophy in Britain.

For instance, Sizewell B is expected to have four, instead of two, independent emergency cooling systems to quench the core of the reactor, should the safety philosophy in Britain occur. An additional wall will also be introduced to provide an extra containment area.

Items of this nature add greatly to cost, though the exact amount is still uncertain. In evidence to the Commons select committee on energy last year the CEGB estimated a cost 34 per cent above the prevailing cost in the United States, but more recent calculations apparently now indicate that this could be 50 per cent.

There are comparable alterations to nuclear plant. The United States Atomic Energy Commission considers will make nuclear plant 75 per cent more costly to build than coal plants before the end of the 1980s. In his estimates, electricity from new reactors will cost at least 25 per cent more than from coal, even assuming fairly low costs for uranium, disposal of radioactive wastes and "decommissioning".

In that calculation coal prices are discounted at 2.5 per cent a year faster than inflation over the next 40 years to pay for safety, health and damage from mining.

*Power Plant Cost Escalation: nuclear and coal capital costs, regulations and economics by Charles Komanoff, published by Energy Associates, 333 West 42nd Avenue, New York, NY 10023, \$295.

UK equities

Weighing the uncertainties

The equity market still seems uncertain about the way it should jump. All last week it was mesmerized by rumours of a large cash-raising move from British Petroleum, but yesterday only the hint of better times around the corner was enough to add 12 points to the Financial Times 30-share index which closed the first day of the new account at 347.8.

After worries that United States interest rates could cause an increase in UK rates, the news that prime rates were on the way down was music to the gilt-edged market's ears. Even so those rumours of a BP initiative in the international capital markets refuse to lie down even if they have now been around long enough for them to be discounted by the market.

Whatever the truth in all this — and the best that can be said is that the arguments are finely balanced with the group having to weigh-up its cash-flow deficit this year outside the United States and a continued high level of capital investment with the ineluctable timing of any issue — the sheer volume of rights issues over the last couple of months must soon come up against the institutional appetite for equities.

At this stage, the rumours about BP seem to be crystallizing on an issue in the international markets, although if part of it turned out to be a United Kingdom convertible it would be chunky enough to be quite a mouthful for the market, especially with the rival attractions of overseas stockmarkets like Hongkong and Japan with which to contend. BP shares, up 2p to 352p, rode the suggestions much better yesterday, helped by the news that BNOG is cutting North Sea prices almost to the level that BP has been saying are necessary to return its downstream refining and marketing operations to profitability.

But even if BP does not come up with its

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Financial Highlights

	1980-81 (£'000)	1979-80 (£'000)
Group sales	90,152	76,713
Group profit before tax	1,304	878
Earnings per share	19.35p	14.45p
Dividends per share	6.0p	4.0p
Dividend cover: Historic cost	3.2 times	3.6 times
Dividend cover: Current cost	2.2 times	2.3 times

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Former professional soldier Roy Ward might be considered a glutton for punishment. He abandoned a promising Army career last year to represent Britain's declining carpet industry and this month becomes director general of the Machine Tool Trades Association.

Ward, who is 45, does not see himself, however, fighting a rearguard action to save the beleaguered machine tool industry. The sector is not declining, he said yesterday, but has adapted to changing technological and marketing needs.

He believes that the industry can, with its present workforce of about 45,000, achieve a 20 per cent increase in output when the recession lifts and at least maintain its position as the world's sixth largest producer of machine tools and the eighth largest exporter.

Ward replaces Howard Barrett at the MTTA on Barrett's retirement.

He sees no conflict in being the chief full-time representative of an industry which includes both domestic manufacturers and importers in its ranks. "I think of the members as today's men, getting on with making and selling machine tools and, hopefully, making money."

"The association's officials are tomorrow's men, looking for new opportunities for the industry and representing the industry's view to government."

During 25 years as a regular soldier Ward served with the Royal Corps of Signals eventually rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Wallchart

I'M ALWAYS FASCINATED BY PEOPLE'S HOBBIES....

OUR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGER, IT SEEMS, WRITES MUSIC IN HIS SPARE TIME....

I WOULD IMAGINE HE'D BE VERY GOOD AT WRITING UNFINISHED SYMPHONIES....

Frank Howe, the head of commercial relations at the English Tourist Board, is promoting an idea that could one day make life easier and less expensive for travellers.

He is trying to encourage the development in this country of the two-star type of hotel that is catching on in France and The Netherlands. The ETB recently took 15 British hoteliers and caterers to France where they saw hotels in the Ibis group which offer small comfortable rooms with private bathrooms for about £15 a night, including tax and service.

British hotels are usually three-star or higher, Howe says, and are always trying to move up a grade, even though there is a shortage of good two-star accommodation.

Ibis, which has 54 hotels in France and The Netherlands, plans to open 12 more in the next 18 months, including one at Heathrow which might be the job which the British industry needs.

And if British hoteliers are reports was found "almost unbearable".

If the hostesses on my last JAL flight could have read my mind they would have had me locked up in the baggage hold for the rest of trip.

The Burgerworld chain is to open a prototype restaurant in Sarnia, near Windsor, Ontario, where customers will be served by robots.

"Customers will sit at horse-shoed counters and give their orders directly to the cook on the butcher system. When the order is ready, the cook will program each robot to serve the food. A robot can carry four trays at a time and service nine customers in 72 seconds," Burgerworld explained.

Each robot — there will be three of them at £10,000 each — has interchangeable heads with different flashing lights and personalities so that "customers will not be bored with the same robots all the time".

The developer of the robots, Wayne Obie, said predictably: "They cost less than waitresses, don't go sick, don't take coffee breaks, don't take coffee breaks, don't take coffee breaks. Sounds a nice boy."

The litigious makers of Champagne are clamping at the legal bit again. Many in Britain will recall the lengthy court actions which the Comité Interprofessionnel du Vin de Champagne (CIVC) pursued against Spanish competitors and against so-called "champagne perry" in the British market.

Now the comité is preparing writs against its own countrymen in its eternal struggle to defend the good name which it claims belongs exclusively to the wines of its region.

Its complaint is that a new brand of cigarette has been launched in France, called, of course, Champagne.

Joseph Dargent, the CIVC's information officer, whose office in Epernay is decorated with so many trophies and "problems" ranging from outright frauds to such curiosities as "champagne honey", "champagne soap" and "champagne kola", promises that his organization will go to court unless the cigarette is withdrawn.

The CIVC is a determined opponent. It has been pursuing court actions in Canada against American "champagnes" since 1964 and more hearings are due shortly.

Dargent's imminent retirement promises no repose for those who wish to help themselves to a share of champagne's prestige. His successor, André Enders has been crucified from the law firm which handled the comité's case against Shoveries and Bulters in Britain, among others.

Ross Davies

Technology news

Austria to host science summit

By Bill Johnston

Austria is expected to host a major summit conference with the next 12 months to which European ministers responsible for science policy, research and universities will be invited.

The invitation is the result of a decision at the fifth European Parliamentary and Scientific Conference in Helsinki recently.

More than 200 participants took part in the three-day event representing about 29 countries, including America and Japan.

The theme at Helsinki was "Technology and democracy". Three of the principal subjects discussed then will be debated at greater length when the Austrian summit gets under way.

Delegates were concerned that the advances made in these three technological areas could breach laws of privacy.

European parliamentarians members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords attended.

A number of conclusions were reached prominent among them being a call for Europe to form a strategic plan for long-term technological development.

It was this which precipitated the idea of the Austrian summit.

The conference further concluded that an advisory European body involving decision makers and scientists should be established to draw up a list of technological priorities.

Delegates called on the European Science Foundation (which represents 47 science research councils and academies from 18 countries) to collate European views regarding such priorities for research.

Apart from the advantages that would accrue to a Europe which had a coordinated technology policy, the Third World, the delegates believed, must also be allowed to benefit.

Conclusions of the conference will be considered by the Committee on Science and Technology of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe before being submitted to the Plenary Assembly in the autumn.

The publication of some better than expected United States money supply figures produced a flurry of activity among dealers and coincided with a recovery in the price of sterling against the dollar. This, in turn, allayed fears of an imminent increase in MLR.

Most of the investment support was again directed at Government securities where prices surged ahead in the first hour of business and soon recorded gains of more than 10p. Jobbers reported some heavy turnover, most of which had been completed by around lunchtime.

So the subsequent drop in the Chemical Bank's prime rate of 1 per cent to 19 per cent produced only mild interest and was unable to stop prices closing roughly 10p below their start.

The final picture showed rises of 10p to 11p in loans, while at the shorter end gains of 10p were recorded.

Equities too, were able to shrug off their recent gloomy performance, despite the persistent speculation of a £600m rights issue from BP expected this afternoon.

Sentiment was further helped by suggestions of an end to this week to the Civil Servants dispute and the latest recovery in the pound. But although business was helped by a certain amount of bear covering turnover remained low and conditions extremely thin.

Nevertheless, riding on the back of the current strength in gilts, the FT Index managed to close with a 12.0 rise at 547.8.

Leading Industrials, however, appeared unable to join in with this new-found confidence as jobs market prices higher, but with little ensuing business to talk of.

Lucas Industries was a case in point, rising 8p to 194p. Similar rises were seen in ICI

had received. "But that, I agree, does not stand up in a court of law," he said.

Questioned by Mr Donald Ratter, QC, for the Bank, he agreed there was a "world of difference" between a "fairly hard deal" and taking unfair advantage, and that those who had been talking about the deal had not been in possession of all the facts.

Mr Ratter asked: "You felt it was a hard deal, but not taking unfair advantage?" Sir Anthony said an "unfair advantage" would not be an accurate description.

After Burmah had ended its evidence Mr Michael Valentine, a senior director of S. G. Warburg, merchant bankers, giving evidence for the Bank of England, was asked by Mr Ratter whether he had known of anyone else prepared to buy the BP shares.

"If anyone had been interested they would have started making inquiries. As far as I am aware there were no such inquiries," he said. The hearing continues today.

Although the two building supplies divisions suffered badly from the recession, with their combined trading profits falling from £2.58m to £1.29m, Mr Denis Vernon, chairman, said that the figures were no mean achievement given the trading conditions. He was also pleased with the "printing side" which held up well with profits only £224,000 lower at £1.38m.

But the return on capital from other operations fell to unacceptably low levels, Mr Vernon said, resulting in redundancies and short-time working. Engineering supplies profits dropped from £448,000 to

cent to £331m, on sales of £78.9m, down from £80.5m. Interest costs jumped from £1.25m to £1.4m. However, gearing has fallen to 25 per cent of shareholders' funds, and interest costs are now substantially lower than they were a year ago.

However, Mr Vernon would like to see interest rates fall further, which he said would help the building supplies side in particular. Trading activity has seen little sign of improvement so far this year.

The 1980-81 figures do not include any sales, or profits from Gostorth Industrial Holdings, bought in the final month of 1980-81.

Current cost figures show profits of £346,000 against £215m, and insufficient earnings at 4.2p per share to cover the dividend fully. The group's first-quarter results will be released as usual at the annual general meeting, normally held in early August.

Techno-Consult: Although turnover in 1980 rose from £5.85m to £7.12m, the group slumped from a pre-tax profit of £401,000 to a pre-tax loss of £195,000. Total dividend was cut from 5.7p to 0.7p.

Wright Holdings: Board refers to the offer by Thornwood Investments to buy 100,000 shares, the board (excluding Mr A. A. Dunn the representative of Thornwood) is discussing the offer with their advisers and the machine advises shareholders to take no action.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Buoyant gilts show the way ahead as conditions brighten

Further evidence of an improvement in the ailing United States economy prompted a bright start to the new account yesterday.

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form, slipped 9p to 190p. Favourable comment was good for 21p on David Nelson at 101p, 3p on Hopkinson Holdings at 99p, 4p on M. Meyer at 74p and 10p on D. Nelson at 45p although adverse mention left Thomas Berwick 2p lower at 20p and Western Mining 8p at 312p.

The decision to pay a dividend added 4p to Muirhead at 114p with Standard Fireworks 12p stronger at 131p on increased profits and free scrip issue.

But disappointing trading news left Godfrey Davis unchanged at 74p and losses wiped 4p from Tern-Consult at 49p. J. H. Fenner also failed to please, with the prospect of medium profits for the year clipping 1p from the price at 165p.

Further consideration of recent figures had Staveley 12p better at 255p and Pilkington Bros 5p at 316p. Crest Nicholson, reporting later today, added 6p at 161p and Saatchi & Saatchi also added 6p at 296p.

Imperial Group is highlighted as an attractive investment on the basis of higher earnings and safe dividends by brokers Carr, Sabag. They also say Imperial's brand names make it a possible takeover target. The shares gained 11p to 72p yesterday.

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J. H. Fenner caught by recession at home

J. H. Fenner, the power transmission and conveyor belt manufacturer, raised pretax profits to a new peak in the year to last August, but recession at home is now catching up.

In the six months to February 28, turnover rose from £58.13m to £61.34m, but pretax profits fell from £4.26m to £3.85m, despite an advance overseas.

Business at home worsened too quickly for the subsidiaries abroad to make up the ground lost.

In turnover terms, business overseas overtook that at home, and the offshore in South Africa and Australia did particularly well. In Australia, money has been sent on new plant to make conveyor belt.

The acquisition of a Swedish materials handling company has been completed.

One reason for the domestic setback at this late stage of the business cycle was the recovery the year before from strikes among group customers. These are in coal mining, fluid scaling, white goods, the motor industry and materials handling. The group reports more enquiries, but no sign of an upturn in business.

After heavier interest charges but lighter tax, earnings a share were 7.29p, against 9.4p and the gross interim dividend is 5.19p, against 5.19p.

Pre-tax profits were again a fall to £3.25m or to this year from last year's record £5.52m. Fenner has been busy streamlining, but the steps taken to lower costs can only show their worth when business picks up.

Traditional options saw calls in Bath & Portland at 61p, Marlborough Universal at 81p, Fraser & Neave at 21p, while a double was completed in Royal Bank of Scotland at 31p.

Equity turnover on June 15, was £167.541m (16,565 bargains). Busiest stocks, according to the Exchange, were, Premier, BP, Arthur Guinness, Pilkington Bros, KCA Int, Shell and Westland.

Traded options: Dealers reported only moderate demand in spite of the renewed activity in the rest of the market with only 1,387 contracts recorded overall. Of this figure Grand Met managed to account for 626 contracts.

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Wall Street

[illegible]

1978	1983	Kennedy Co's	1978	1983	1.67
Served & Premier Group,					
40 Crest St., Hales's, E.C.3P					
59.73	Queen St., Edinburgh, S22	NYX	01-504	2.82	
50.9	Capital Unit	20.0	5.70	2.80	
37.9	L.T.U.	26.7	28.4	3.30	
40.7	201.8 Select Unit	40.1	42.9	1.78	
113.8	19.3 Universal Credit	114.7	122.3	0.26	
63.5	49.5 Migh Fund	57.5	61.8	0.60	
51.1	49.5 Select Income	50.9	51.8	0.97	
47.9	49.5 C. & F. L. Inc.	47.8	50.3	2.42	
47.9	49.5 Select Income	47.8	50.3	1.94	
47.9	49.5 Income	44.4	47.9	1.84	

1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426</
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91.7	Do (A)	249.8	149
91.8	Agriculture (C)	946.8	297
94.5	Do (A)	922.5	293
95.2	Abd Nat PG (C)	339.9	127
100.9	Do (A)	125.1	124
101.2	Investment	101.7	124
101.7	Do (A)	100.5	124
102.1	Equity Fund	284.4	18
102.1	Do (A)	284.4	18
102.2	Mutual Fund	17.1	1
102.2	Do (A)	17.1	1
111.2	Actuarial Fund	216.9	23
111.2	CGI Funds	246.2	26
111.2	Do A	246.2	26

[illegible]

01-405 922	Offshore and International Funds
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[illegible]

Gilts lead the way

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous da

<p>* Per dividend, a \$x all. * Parcens dividend. * Corrected price. * Interim payment. * Priced at maturity. Dividend and yield exclude a special premium. * Bid for cash. * Cash dividend. * Priced at maturity. * Priced at capital distribution. * Ex rights. * Ex scrip or share split. Tr. free. * Prices adjusted for late dealings. * N. Significant data.</p>		
RECENT ISSUES		Closing price
Allied Residential 10p Ord. (2304)		30 1/2
BOC 5% Cum. Jan. 15 2000-45 (\$10)		7 1/2
Couch Group 5% Cum. 1993-96 (Par)		598 1/2
Int'l Paper 10p Ord.		8 1/2
Int'l Paper 5% Cum. Jan. 2000-05 (\$10)		11 1/2
Leeds (City of) 13 1/2% Jan. 2000-04 (\$37 1/2)		12 1/2
Leeds Ship 5% Cum. 1994-04 (\$10)		10 1/2
Manitoba 8 1/2% 10p Ord. (18)		21 1/2
Michigan Technology 25p Ord. (100)		104
Intercontinental 10p Ord. 1994-98 (200)		38 1/2
Pulphac 5% Cum. Can. Red. Pref. (13)		11 1/2
Sweeney (City of) 10 1/2% Jan. 2000-06 (\$36 1/2)		123 1/2
Treasury 11 1/2% 10p Ord.		139 1/2
RIGHTS ISSUES		
	Latest date of renewal	
Allied Irish Bank (IRL) 15	14 1/2	100 1/2
Broken Hill Units(4734)	Apr 30	516 1/2
Change Water Works(108)	July 17	7 1/2
CRK(2502)	July 24	25 1/2
ENR(2501)	July 24	6 1/2
NSR(2503)	July 24	35 1/2
<p>Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. Issued by tender. * \$01 paid, a \$50 paid, a \$10 paid. Fully paid, a \$40 paid, a \$30 paid, a \$20 paid.</p>		

Law Report June 15 1981 Divisional Court

Control of funds must be exclusive

Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal ex parte Chiew
Before Mr Justice Ralph Gibson
[Judgment delivered June 12]

In establishing a claim to be a person of independent means for the purpose of the Immigration Rules the applicant must prove that he has a right to the supply of sufficient funds, legally enforceable against any person. It is not sufficient for him to prove the existence of family funds from which he may draw but which are under the ultimate control of the head of the family.

Paragraph 29 of Statement of Immigration Rules for Control of Entry (CIR 80) provides: "Where a visitor applies for permission to settle here as a person of independent means evidence is to be sought that he has means under his own control and disposable in this country sufficient to support himself and his dependants for the foreseeable future without working. If the evidence is satisfactory, the applicant may be granted an extension of stay, not exceeding 12 months initially."

The Divisional Court dismissed an application by Mr Kok Meng Chiew for an order of certiorari to quash a determination of the Immigration Appeal Tribunal. The tribunal had allowed an appeal

by the Home Secretary from the determination of an adjudicator allowing Mr Chiew's appeal from the Secretary of State's decision not to extend his leave to remain in the United Kingdom as a person of independent means.

Mr Michael Beloff, QC, for Mr Chiew; Mr Andrew Collins for the Home Secretary.

MR JUSTICE RALPH GIBSON said that on September 20, 1979 the Home Office had refused to extend Mr Chiew's leave to remain in the United Kingdom as a person of independent means. Mr Chiew's appeal to the adjudicator was allowed, and the Home Office appealed to the Immigration Appeal Tribunal. On February 12, 1981, that appeal was allowed, and Mr Chiew was allowed to remain in the United Kingdom.

His Lordship said that Mr Chiew was a citizen of Malaysia, born in 1943, and the eldest son of a very rich father. His father had 16 children, and Mr Chiew was the eldest son of the first wife. He had a position of precedence and authority. He had visited this country many times and for substantial periods.

Since 1975 he had been concerned with the education in the United Kingdom of nine of his father's children, and for that purpose he had made

frequent visits here. When he entered the country in June 1978 he was given leave to enter for six months as a visitor. Because of the frequency of his visits he decided to apply for a more permanent form of stay, and brought his application on the ground that he was a person of independent means.

The Home Secretary's decision to refuse leave to remain in the United Kingdom was expressed in the following way: "The Secretary of State is not satisfied that you have funds, under your own control, sufficient to support yourself, and any dependants, for an indefinite period."

There was no question as to the sufficiency of Mr Chiew's funds. There was a very large amount of money available: the question was whether it was under his control. All the very considerable family wealth was under the control of Mr Chiew's father as head of the family, as was usual in a Chinese family. On his father's death Mr Chiew would inherit a substantial fortune, but while the father was alive all this wealth would remain vested in him.

Mr Chiew had never received any regular salary, but his father had made funds available to him whenever he needed or asked for them. Since Mr Chiew had been in the United Kingdom

dom funds had been transferred to him from sources under the ultimate control of his father but made available for him to call upon. Mr Chiew stated that although his father had power to prevent him from drawing on the family funds he did not anticipate any circumstances in which his father might do so.

The adjudicator had ruled in favour of Mr Chiew on the basis that the measure of control which he was able to exercise over the family assets was sufficient to bring his case within the terms of paragraph 29, and on the basis that the words "under his own control" were not meant to be taken literally, but to be taken in a broad and flexible sense, and that the measure of control was to be taken in the light of the facts of each case.

Before the Divisional Court it was submitted on behalf of Mr Chiew that while the phrase "under his own control" must be taken in a broad and flexible sense, it was nevertheless a requirement that the funds were under his control, and that it was not enough to say that he was able to call upon them whenever he needed or asked for them. It was submitted that the authority to see if it had taken

efficient control by Mr Chiew had been proved although control could be cut off by some other person, namely his father. It was unlikely that such control by his father would ever be exercised.

It was also submitted that in calling on these funds Mr Chiew was not asking for money which belonged to someone else, but was exercising his own beneficial interest in the funds.

On behalf of the Secretary of State it was submitted that the words "under his own control" must be taken in a broad and flexible sense, and that the measure of control was to be taken in the light of the facts of each case. It was submitted that the authority to see if it had taken

No decision until it is delivered

Regina v Greater Manchester Valuation Panel ex parte Shell Chemical UK Ltd.

When the members of a valuation panel reached a decision but one of them died before that decision was announced, then the decision was that of the majority and not that of the full court. Mr Justice Gidwell said sitting as a Divisional Court.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the panel had reserved judgment in February 1980 and the chairman had died before their unanimous decision was given in July. The chairman's decision was not effective until communicated to the parties because until it was announced he had the opportunity to alter his decision.

The decision in July was a decision of the majority. It remained a valid decision because even if the chairman had died before the decision was announced, the decision of the majority would prevail. Although it was unusual to describe a decision of a court as a decision of the majority, it was a decision of the majority who heard the appeal.

Dispute over dog led to gun siege

From Our Correspondent

A lorry driver ordered a police sergeant into his house at a police station during a two-and-a-half-hour siege, Winchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Michael Selfe, for the prosecution, said John Rose, aged 33, "holed up" in his suburban semi-detached home last October armed with a single-barrel shotgun, after a dispute over and unwanted dog.

Mr Rose admits falsely imprisoning sergeant Peter Harris, aged 32, threatening to kill him and Chief Inspector Gavin Hill, and possessing a firearm and cartridges without a certificate. He denies possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life.

Mr Selfe said that police were called to Mr Rose's house in Cloughs Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, but he kept them at bay from a top window. Police took cover and tried to persuade Mr Rose to give himself up. Sergeant Harris, who was unarmed, told him to put the gun down. Rose refused, saying: "Do you want to be a hero?"

Mr Rose attempted to escape in his car but turned back when he saw a police roadblock. Then he crept into a neighbouring house where his wife was with Sergeant Harris. He pointed a gun at the sergeant and took him back to his house as a hostage, Mr Selfe said.

"Not surprisingly, the sergeant went. He had no alternative. While in the house the defendant not only loaded the gun but also put a cross on the bullet, turning it effectively into a dum-dum bullet."

Twenty minutes later, Mr Rose suddenly surrendered. Mr Selfe said that during questioning by the police he admitted he might have got the gun to put down an unwanted dog, but said he could not remember.

The trial continues today.

Three years for male 'courtesan'

A male prostitute, Vicki de Lambury, was sent to prison for three years yesterday after admitting cheque frauds totalling nearly £3,000. He asked for 98 further offences of fraud and theft involving nearly £20,000, to be considered.

Judge Cooke, at Inner London Crown Court, ordered Mr Timothy King, for the defence, not to read out court names mentioned in a statement made by Mr de Lambury. "I note the two names mentioned and they are persons who are now dead. The fact they are deceased makes it even more objectionable," Judge Cooke said.

His offences included obtaining cash from Harrods and expensive meals in restaurants and clubs by deception. Among the offences taken into consideration were the theft of a £5,000 mink coat and a Piaget watch.

Mr de Lambury told the court that he had decided to plead guilty to 13 offences, three others will stay on the file — so that there would be no need to name his benefactors.

"Among many of those people whom I became close friends were exceedingly well-known people and by pleading guilty I am not naming them," he said.

Mr King said Mr de Lambury looks on himself as a courtesan, a rich person's plaything. "He has provided services of a sexual character for many in the past and in precisely that sort of sphere."

"There was a man who was plainly moving on circles where a rich person's plaything and tastes of a most extravagant kind were being accommodated."

Sentencing him to three years on each offence, to run consecutively, Judge Cooke said: "It is said you had champagne tastes but only a beer income or none at all. And a great number of people and companies are poorer for your cheque frauds and deceptions."

Parental rights of appeal

In re W (a minor)
Lord Justice Ormrod said in the Court of Appeal (sitting with Lord Justice Dunn and Mr Justice Waterhouse) that Parliament should urgently consider the question of parental rights of appeal against care orders and against decisions of local authorities made under care orders.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the whole trouble started from the fact that the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, was designed to deal with two

completely different situations — namely, children who were neglected or ill-treated in various ways by parents, and those who were delinquent.

The framework of the Act was mainly directed to the delinquent child because it spoke of a child having a right of appeal, and the Act generally was based on the view that it was the child, as it were, in the dock against the local authority, whereas in neglect or ill-treatment cases it was the parents who were in the dock. The result of that was that the

appeal structure provided by the Act was wholly inadequate.

Where local authorities passed a resolution under the Children Act, 1948, assuming parental powers, there was now a right of appeal to a judge of the Family Division.

It was a matter of great urgency that a parallel provision should be made in the case of children dealt with under the 1969 Act. Sooner or later the matter would come to a head in a really critical situation.

In re B (a minor)
Wardship proceedings relating to a small boy in the care of the local authority under section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, allowed to continue for the time being by Sir John Arnold, President of the Family Division, because a decision about his future had been taken on the basis of a letter written by a consultant psychiatrist which was only provisional.

The court was entitled to investigate the action of the authority to see if it had taken into account matters that ought not to be taken into account or disregarded matters that should have been taken into account. The court which Mr Chiew had claimed to have over the funds was not control at all. The tribunal had therefore not erred in law, and the application would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Winstanley-Burgess, Treasury Solicitor.

Boy's adoption delayed

into account matters that ought not to be taken into account or disregarded matters that should have been taken into account.

HIS LORDSHIP said that in January 1981 the local authority had decided that it was in the child's best interests for him to be adopted and parental access stopped. That decision had been taken after receiving a letter written by a psychiatrist.

The doctor pointed out that

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Small friendly consultancy company in Holland Park, London, is looking for a Secretary/P.A. to the Managing Director. The work is interesting and varied and involves a great deal of travel. The successful candidate will be a bright, energetic person with a good knowledge of the City and various forms of shorthand. You should have consistent shorthand and typing, and be 28+.

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A CAREER IN PR is offered to a

young secretary with good shorthand and typing skills. £5,500-£6,000 p.a. Full time. Free lunch. Hours 9.00 am-5.00 pm. Must be able to handle enquiries and answer the phone. Flexible hours—£250 p.w. Apply to: JUDITH AULT, between 9.00 am-1.00 pm on 01-582 5060 (No Agencies)

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SENIOR SECRETARIES Ltd. 173

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Children's cardiac unit may be doomed

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

By Nicholas Timmins

The 15th cardiac ward at Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, London, which has never been fully occupied since its completion last June, may have to be demolished because of structural defects.

Structural engineers are now completing a survey of the defects in the 50-bed, nine-storey unit. Britain's most advanced paediatric cardiac unit, which was evacuated last Friday when a fire at hospital management that they could not guarantee the safety of the building.

Only three patients were in the unit's investigation suite on the ground floor, the only part of the building so far brought into use, but 19 more patients were moved from a ward adjoining the wing as a precaution.

The engineers' full report is not expected until next month and yesterday Mr Edward Haywood, deputy house governor, said the extent of the defects had not been established. It remained a possibility that the building would have to be demolished rather than repaired — a possibility, no more than that.

The hospital is considering solicitors to claim of various amounts likely once the extent of the defects has been established.

The first sign of trouble came last night, shortly after completion, when a fire started in a kitchen, designed to provide access for exterior maintenance, collapsed and fell to the ground from the first floor.

It was not until a similar fire means that run round each side of the nine-storey unit, and a sixth floor link between the ward and the Institute of Child

Their effort is expected to fail, however.

Mr. McGee has the support of the heavyweight ministers, including the Prime Minister, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who make up the cabinet. He also has the support of the Overseas and Defence Committees.

Mr. Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr. Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Security, Mr. Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for the Civil Service, and Mr. Kenneth Robinson, Secretary of State for Education and Science, are not invited to the committee's meetings.

TO GREYHOUND

A letter bomb addressed to Mr Greyhounds, Labour MP for Leicester, West, was intercepted at the main post office Worthing, West Sussex, yesterday when it was spotted by postman Mr Christopher Golds, aged 34.

The incendiary device in an ordinary handwritten brown envelope addressed to Mr Golds at 14, The Pines, was designed to maim and injure rather than kill. Detective Inspector John Bartholomew, of Sussex police, said: "If it had been opened by an official, the contents of the envelope would have ignited with a flash, possibly causing burning." The package was posted in bearing 25p; worth of stamps although it only needed a first class stamp of 14p.

Mr. Golds said he became suspicious as the package was heavier than usual. "I always pay attention to letters addressed to MPs and royalty. The back of this one was heavily gummed, not just licked and stuck down."

Police do not believe the bomb was the work of Irish terrorists and they are viewing it more as a one-off item. This year the English Republican Association, Active Unit, an organisation sympathetic to the IRA, has been responsible for letter bombs that have been sent to five MPs including the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret

Continued from page 1

Anti-monetarists among ministers were pleased when they persuaded the Prime Minister, before Easter, to allow them their say at tomorrow's meeting, with the half promise of further meetings later. But they were not with some dissent.

Mrs Thatcher has also called a special meeting later this month of monetary advisers from the City University, with a view to improving rather than relaxing the system of control.

It has been made clear to ministers that tomorrow's agenda is for discussion, not decision. Nor will there be

Prime Minister due for talks in Downing Street at noon, the meeting is due to last about two-and-a-quarter hours. That will give each Cabinet minister, assuming that each wishes to contribute, some six or seven minutes.

Veterans of Mr Heath's Cabinet recall economic debates in which every member could join, being held twice a year between 1970 and 1974. They voice astonishment at Mrs Thatcher's failure, before now, to seek support from powerful ministers who do not sit on the Cabinet's main economic committee; and they believe

strengthen that weakened her position by consulting more widely.

Mr Norman St John Stevas, who was dismissed from the Cabinet at the beginning of the year, said last night that he doubted whether there was further scope for cuts in central government spending.

Speaking on Granada Television, *World in Action* he said: "My fear is that if you have the cuts you will in fact have higher unemployment, and therefore higher spending on unemployment benefits, and that will lead to yet more cuts. Enough is enough."

Exhibitions:
Contemporary art including the
 1981 Academy of Graphic Colours
 Exhibition, BF, Britannic House, Moor
 Lane, 11.30 am-5 pm.
DataComm '81, new data com-
 munication equipment, Inter-
 national Marketing Centre,
 American Embassy, 9.30 am-5.30
 pm.
**Collection of old Bibles, coins
 and manuscripts, Friends Meeting
 House, York Street, Bath, 10.30
 am-7.30 pm.**
**The seeing eye, Katherine Rolfe
 and Isuro Yamanouchi, Century
 Gallery, Thames Side, Henley,
 10.30 am-5 pm.**
**Royal Horticultural Society's
 early summer show, RHS Ball,
 10.30 am-5 pm.**

The Pound		
	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia S	1.75	1.72
Austria Sch	2.43	2.44
Belgium F	80.50	76.50
Canada \$	2.43	2.34
Denmark Kr	15.05	14.55
Finland Mk	9.88	9.68
France Fr	11.50	11.00
Germany DM	4.84	4.60
Greece Dr	115.00	105.00
Hongkong \$	10.00	9.60
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lit	2365.00	2265.00
Japan Yn	483.00	432.00
Netherlands Gld	5.39	5.13
Norway Kr	12.12	11.52
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.00
South Africa R	12.00	11.50
Spain Pn	169.00	160.00

Sporting fixtures:

Cricket: County championship (11 am to 5.30 or 6 pm): Derby at Derby; Derbyshire at Sussex at Tunbridge Wells; Leicestershire v Glamorgan at Leicester; Somerset v Gloucestershire at Bath; Worcestershire v Hampshire at Worcester; Yorkshire v Nottinghamshire at Bradford. Other match: Combined Universities v Sri Lanka at Oxford.

Racing: Royal Ascot.

Tennis: Tournaments at Bristol and Eastbourne.

Yachting: Transatlantic race; boat-sailing world championships at the Max.

Equestrian: Three Counties Show at Malvern.

Weather

The general situation. A NW airstream covers the United Kingdom. Most places will have some sunshine.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, SW, Central S, England, Midlands, S Wales: Sunny periods, more noticeably in morning, mostly dry; wind WNW, moderate or fresh; max temp, 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

East, East Angles, Central N, NE, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Edinb, Glasgow, S. Wales: Sunny periods, cloud increasing, with showers developing, heavy in places; wind

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. **FRONTS** Warm Cold Occluded
(cyclones are on advancing edge)

Chamber Choir, St. Giles' Cripplegate, 1 pm.

5. **Concert**, piano, with music by Bach, Schumann, Mussorgsky, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05 pm.

6. **Band concerts**: St. Paul's Cathedral, 12 pm; St. James's Park, 12.30 pm and 5.30 pm; Regent's Park, 12.30 pm and 5.30 pm.

Memorial service
Prince Andrew Alexandrovitch of Russia, Russian Cathedral, Emperor's Gate, 11.30.

Top TV ratings

Week ending 7th June, 1981

	Individual millions
1 Hart to Hart (ITV)	16.35
2 Coronation Street (June 2) (Granada)	14.80
3 Shillingbury Tales	14.40
4 Coronation Street (June 1) (Granada)	13.90
5 The Professionals (LWT)	13.70
6 World Cup Football	13.55
7 Crossroads (June 2)	13.25

Yugoslavia Dm 77.00 72.00
 for small denomination bank-
 notes applied to travellers
 cheques. Bank applies to travellers
 cheques and other foreign currencies
 at 100 to 1.

London: FT index closed 12.0
 at 547.8.

Stocks: The Dow Jones In-
 dustrial average closed 5.71 points
 at 1,011.99.

Auctions today

Sotheby's Bond St: Modern
 and antique firearms, edged
 weapons and militaria 10.30; Eng-
 lish pottery, porcelain and
 glass 11.00; Important collection
 of medical books 10.30; Christie's
 with Sotheby's at End of Vin-
 cent and wines for everyday drinking
 11.00; Old and modern jewellery 2:
 Pottery and art literature 2:
 Pottery and art literature 2:
 Maps and works of art 11.00; Good
 antique and modern jewellery
 11.00; Sotheby's Montpelier St:
 Selected silver 11.

First nights

THEATRES: Much Ado About
 Nothing 7.30; The Merchant of

On the Mitterrand party's triumph the Daily Express leader writes: "The British Labour and Communist parties have received a drubbing," and that French "communists and their hangers-on are not outside dangers." On home affairs the Sun urges that the Government should stick to its strategy to curb State spending, while the Northern Echo commends the Government for its support of the Women for Backing a Revolution, denouncing "Soviet, traitorous and seditious" like the Daily Mirror.

With a Wimbledon fortnight, starting next Monday, the Daily Mirror in its November 12th issue reported the new laws will echo again with live language, and five-set matches will be played. The Daily Express words. It suggests that tennis officials should demand the powers of the police to enforce it with caution, then a sending-off.

Priority attention in the closed shop issue is called for by the Daily Mail, which blames the "sanctity of Mr James Prior, the minister responsible for the subject."

[illegible]

High tides

	AM	PM	PM
Aberdeen	1.28	3.8	1.43
Ayr	1.74	1.8	7.58
Belfast	11.18		11.28
Cardiff	7.0	10.9	7.22
Doverport	5.46		5.0
Durr	11.24	6.1	11.57
Elmport		5.0	12.15
Harwich	1.19	4.5	1.15
Halstead			
Hull	10.34	5.0	10.50
Leam	1.42	5.5	5.28
Leith	2.35	5.0	2.59
Liverpool	11.50	8.4	11.49
Londra Bridge	1.50	6.5	2.16
Lowestoft			9.57
Marazion	9.51	2.3	12.19
Milford Haven		6.18	6.1
Monkton	2.45	2.5	6.18
Portland	1.17	7.20	1.17
Portsmouth	11.46	4.3	11.54
Portsmouth	11.46	4.3	11.54
Southampton	11.13	4.1	11.23
Swansea	6.25	8.5	6.47
Tees	3.46	9.9	4.3
Walter-on-sea	11.59	3.4	

Tide measurements in metres, 1m = 3.28084 ft

Best and worst

Highest day tides: London, Shochyport
 326 (72F); lowest day tides: Cape Wair
 116 (52F); highest night tides: London
 0.39%; lowest sunrise: Exmouth, 5.58%

Yesterday at the resorts

[illegible]

10	Adiffie (Yorkshire)	12.29
11	Nine O'Clock News	
11	(June 30 BBC)	11.00
12	Butterflies (BBC)	11.42
13	Top Of The Pops (BBC)	11.40
14	Tales Of The Unexpected	
14	(June 30 BBC)	11.30
15	Nine O'Clock News	
15	(June 30 BBC)	11.10
16	Where There's A Life	
16	(Yorkshire)	10.05
17	Young At Heart (ATV)	10.50
17	That's Life (BBC)	10.50
18	The Sweeney (Thames)	10.55
20	Winner Takes All	
20	(Yorkshire)	10.30
		JICTAR

Roads

London and the South-east:
Apex Corner, M11 Hill, (A1-A11),
is being resurfaced and road width
is reduced.

Midlands: M6: Two-way traffic
flow of lane carriageway between
junctions 9 (Wedgebury) and 11
(Wolverhampton). Junction 10
(Walsall) closed. Northbound

...last chance to see...
THEATRES: The Acraglion
 Warehouse Denant Theatre
 Covent Garden,
 Hay, tonight: Hamlet, Theatre
 Royal, Stratford E. ends on Satur-
 day. **CINEMAS:** Rough Treat-
 ment, Camden Place, Camden
 Town, and Adams City, Chis-
 eum, end on Wednesday. **EX-**
HIBITION: Irving Penn photo-
 graphs, Marlborough Gallery, 6
 Piccadilly, ends on Friday.

Commenting on the Irish general election, Frankfurter Allgemeine says the result will make an agreement with London over Northern Ireland even more complicated. Sueddeutsche Zeitung says the first "election" of East Berlin deputies to East Germany's People's Chamber as another stage in the well-planned erosion of Berlin's quadripartite status.

In an editorial on nuclear risks in the Washington Post gives warning that a number of countries were developing peaceful nuclear research facilities which could be turned into factories to produce atomic weapons.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Contempt of Court Bill, remaining stages. Motions on government of Scotland, London (30); Social Security Bill, 2nd reading; Disabled Persons Bill (2.50) Bill, committee stages.

Satellite predictions

Figures show time of visibility, where the maximum elevation, and direction of flying. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving the field.

LONDON: Saseat (June 17) 0.18-0.27; VE: GOWN; SW.

MANCHESTER: Saseat 9.56Z 23.34-23.38; VE: 33 HW; Saseat 17.7 0.17-0.27; VE: 80 NW; SW.

Problems, supplied by Earth Satellite Ltd., University of Aston, Birmingham.

Yesterday

temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; h, fog.

c	2.5	C	57
f	1.8	f	44
drizzle	1.5	Germany	1
cloud	1.5	Ireland	1
drizzle	1.5	France	1
cloud	1.5	Spain	1
drizzle	1.5	Italy	1
cloud	1.5	Switzerland	1
drizzle	1.5	Austria	1
cloud	1.5	Belgium	1
drizzle	1.5	Netherlands	1
cloud	1.5	Denmark	1
drizzle	1.5	Sweden	1
cloud	1.5	Norway	1
drizzle	1.5	Finland	1
cloud	1.5	Poland	1
drizzle	1.5	Czechoslovakia	1
cloud	1.5	Slovakia	1
drizzle	1.5	Hungary	1
cloud	1.5	Romania	1
drizzle	1.5	Bulgaria	1
cloud	1.5	Greece	1
drizzle	1.5	Turkey	1
cloud	1.5	Yugoslavia	1
drizzle	1.5	Slovenia	1
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drizzle	1.5	Albania	1
cloud	1.5	Macedonia	1

C		F		C		F		C		F		C		F		
C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	
Algeria	26.61	Cer	26.79	Malawi	26.82	San Francisco	26.84	Guatemala	26.85	Algeria	26.86	San Francisco	26.87	Guatemala	26.88	Algeria
Algeria	26.89	Cer	26.90	Malawi	26.91	San Francisco	26.92	Guatemala	26.93	Algeria	26.94	San Francisco	26.95	Guatemala	26.96	Algeria
Algeria	26.97	Cer	26.98	Malawi	26.99	San Francisco	27.00	Guatemala	27.01	Algeria	27.02	San Francisco	27.03	Guatemala	27.04	Algeria
Algeria	27.05	Cer	27.06	Malawi	27.07	San Francisco	27.08	Guatemala	27.09	Algeria	27.10	San Francisco	27.11	Guatemala	27.12	Algeria
Algeria	27.13	Cer	27.14	Malawi	27.15	San Francisco	27.16	Guatemala	27.17	Algeria	27.18	San Francisco	27.19	Guatemala	27.20	Algeria
Algeria	27.21	Cer	27.22	Malawi	27.23	San Francisco	27.24	Guatemala	27.25	Algeria	27.26	San Francisco	27.27	Guatemala	27.28	Algeria
Algeria	27.29	Cer	27.30	Malawi	27.31	San Francisco	27.32	Guatemala	27.33	Algeria	27.34	San Francisco	27.35	Guatemala	27.36	Algeria
Algeria	27.37	Cer	27.38	Malawi	27.39	San Francisco	27.40	Guatemala	27.41	Algeria	27.42	San Francisco	27.43	Guatemala	27.44	Algeria
Algeria	27.45	Cer	27.46	Malawi	27.47	San Francisco	27.48	Guatemala	27.49	Algeria	27.50	San Francisco	27.51	Guatemala	27.52	Algeria
Algeria	27.53	Cer	27.54	Malawi	27.55	San Francisco	27.56	Guatemala	27.57	Algeria	27.58	San Francisco	27.59	Guatemala	27.60	Algeria
Algeria	27.61	Cer	27.62	Malawi	27.63	San Francisco	27.64	Guatemala	27.65	Algeria	27.66	San Francisco	27.67	Guatemala	27.68	Algeria
Algeria	27.69	Cer	27.70	Malawi	27.71	San Francisco	27.72	Guatemala	27.73	Algeria	27.74	San Francisco	27.75	Guatemala	27.76	Algeria
Algeria	27.77	Cer	27.78	Malawi	27.79	San Francisco	27.80	Guatemala	27.81	Algeria	27.82	San Francisco	27.83	Guatemala	27.84	Algeria
Algeria	27.85	Cer	27.86	Malawi	27.87	San Francisco	27.88	Guatemala	27.89	Algeria	27.90	San Francisco	27.91	Guatemala	27.92	Algeria
Algeria	27.93	Cer	27.94	Malawi	27.95	San Francisco	27.96	Guatemala	27.97	Algeria	27.98	San Francisco	27.99	Guatemala	28.00	Algeria

DOWN

1 Twenty of them don't make a score (5).

2 Pegasus for the "Red hermits"? Super! (9).

3 They're not naturally played

Cheltenham to Cirencester, short diversion leaving Cheltenham. M4: Work between junctions 18 (Bath) and 20 (M5 intersection) and between junctions 22 (Chepstow) and 25 (Newport). Lane closures

Today's anniversary
London Working Men's Association, forerunner of Chartist

New York; 4 am in San Francisco; 3 pm in Tokyo; 9 pm in Canberra; 1 pm in Johannesburg; 3 pm in United Arab Emirates; 2 pm in Kenya; noon in Nigeria; 2 pm in Moscow; 7

pen. 53 per cent. Rate: 24hr to 7 pm.
 ac. Sh: 24hr to 7 pm, 6.0hr. Bar,
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 ling.
 1000 millibars = 29.53 in.
 Published daily except Sundays, Jan-
 uary 1, December 30 and 31 and Good
 Friday.

Jerusalem	\$ 31	Ischia	\$ 19 86	Ottawa		Valencia	\$ 30 44
Porto Cervo	\$ 31 38	Jeddah	\$ 38 00	Paris	\$ 30 86	Vancouver	
		Johannesburg		Peking	\$ 20 63	Venice	\$ 28 82
Brussels	\$ 25 77	Las Palmas	\$ 23 73	Rijeka	\$ 11 52	Vienna	\$ 23 45
Shanghai	\$ 23 73	Lisbon	\$ 33 93	Riyadh	\$ 25 77	Warsaw	\$ 18 64
Solna	\$ 35 95	Luxembourg	\$ 29 84	Riyadh	\$ 41 06	Washington	
Stockholm	\$ 16 51	Los Angeles		Rio de Janeiro		Zurich	\$ 27 41
Taipei Town	\$ 24 75	Luxembourg	\$ 25 77	Rome	\$ 29 54		